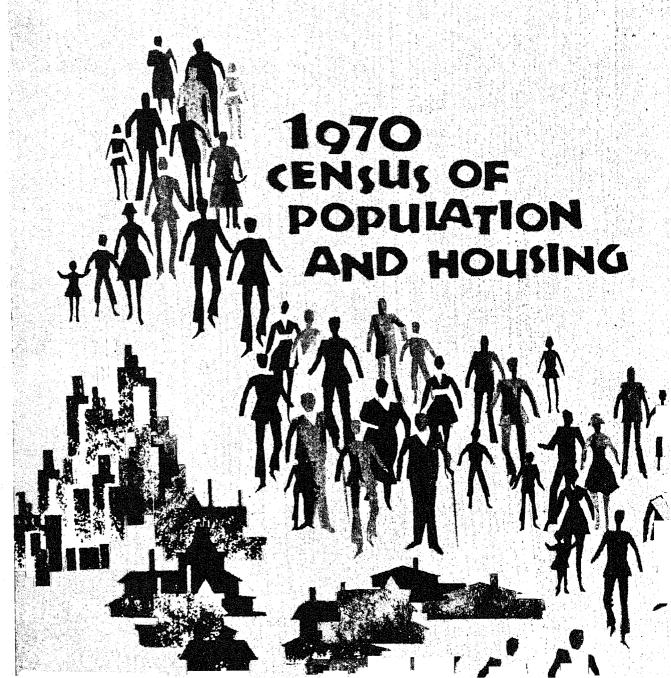


PHC(1)-59

Census Tracts

DUBUQUE, IOWA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA



U.S. DEPARTMENT **OF COMMERCE** Social and Economic

Statistics Administration

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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1970 (ENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

Census Tracts

DUBUQUE, IOWA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

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LIST OF PHC(1) CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

The reports listed below are for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. An asterisk (*) indicates that the report includes data for tracts in selected areas adjacent to the SMSA.

Report		Report		(Report	1
number	Area	number	Area	number	Area
1	Abilene, Tex.	41	Charlotte, N.C.*	81	Great Falls, Mont.
2	Akron, Dhio	42	Chattanooga, TennGa.	82	Green Bay, Wis.
3	Albany, Ga.	43	Chicago, III.	83	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C.
4	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	44	Cincinnati, Ohio-KyInd.	84	Greenville, S.C.
5	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	45	Cleveland, Ohio	85	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio
6	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PaN.J.	46	Colorado Springs, Colo.	86	Harrisburg, Pa.
7	Aitoona, Pa.	47	Columbia, Mo.	87	Hartford, Conn.*
8	Amarillo, Tex.	48	Columbia, S.C.	88	Honolulu, Hawaii*
9	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	49	Columbus, GaAla.	89	Houston, Tex.*
10	Anderson, Ind.	50	Columbus, Ohio	90	Huntington-Ashland, W. VaKy Ohio*
11	Ann Arbor, Mich.	51	Corpus Christi, Tex.	91	Huntsville, Ala.
12	Appleton-Oshkosh, Wis.	52	Dallas, Tex.	92	Indianapolis, Ind.
13	Asheville, N.C.	53	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-III.	93	Jackson, Mich.
14	Atlanta, Ga.*	54		94	
	Atlantic City, N.J.	1	Dayton, Ohio	1	Jackson, Miss.
15	Atlantic Gry, N.J.	55	Decatur, III.	95	Jacksonville, Fla.
16	Augusta, GaS.C.	56	Denver, Colo.	96	Jersey City, N.J.
17	Austin, Tex.	57	Des Moines, Iowa	97	Johnstown, Pa.
18	Bakersfield, Calif.	58	Detroit, Mich.*	98	Kalamazoo, Mich.
19	Baltimore, Md.	59	Dubuque, lowa	99	Kansas City, MoKans.*
20	Baton Rouge, La.*	60	Duluth-Superior, MinnWis.	100	Kenosha, Wis.
21	Bay City, Mich.	61	Durham, N.C.	101	Knoxville, Tenn.*
22	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.	62	El Paso, Tex.	102	Lafayette, La.
23	Billings, Mont.	63	Erie, Pa.	103	Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.
24	Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.	64	Eugene, Oreg.	104	Lake Charles, La.
25	Binghamton, N.YPa.	65	Evansville, IndKy.	105	Lancaster, Pa.
26	Birmingham, Ala.	66	Fall River, MassR.I.	106	Lansing, Mich.
27	Bloomington-Normal, III.	67	Fargo-Moorhead, N. DakMinn.	107	Laredo, Tex.
28	Boise City, Idaho	68	Fayetteville, N.C.	108	Las Vegas, Nev.
29	Boston, Mass.*	69	Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.*	109	Lawrence-Haverhill, MassN.H.
30	Bridgeport, Conn.	70	Flint, Mich.	110	Lawton, Okla.
31	Bristol, Conn.*	71	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	111	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine
32	Brockton, Mass.	72	Fort Smith, ArkOkla.	112	Lexington, Ky.
33	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	73	Fort Wayne, Ind.	113	Lima, Ohio
34	Bryan-College Station, Tex.	74	Fort Worth, Tex.*	114	Lincoln, Nebr.
35	Buffalo, N.Y.	75	Fresno, Calif.	115	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
36	Canton, Ohio	76	Gadsden, Ala.	116	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio*
37	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	77	Gainesville, Fla.	117	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.
38	Champaign-Urbana, III.	78	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	118	Louisville, KyInd.
39	Charleston, S.C.*	79	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	119	Lowell, Mass.
40	Charleston, W. Va.	80	Grand Rapids, Mich.*	120	Lubbock, Tex.

Report		Report		Report	1
number	Area	number	Area	number	Area
121	Lynchburg, Va.*	161	Pine Bluff, Ark.	201	Spokane, Wash.
122	Macon, Ga.*	162	Pittsburgh, Pa.	202	Springfield, III.
123	Madison, Wis.	163	Pittsfield, Mass.	203	Springfield, Mo.
124	Manchester, N.H.	164	Portland, Maine*	204	Springfield, Ohio
125	Mansfield, Ohio	165	Portland, OregWash.	205	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, MassConn.
126	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.	166	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.IMass.*	206	Stamford, Conn.
127	Memphis, TennArk.	167	Provo-Orem, Utah	207	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio- W. Va.
128	Meriden, Conn.	168	Pueblo, Colo.	208	Stockton, Calif.
129	Miami, Fla.	169	Racine, Wis.	209	Syracuse, N.Y.
130	Midland, Tex.	170	Raleigh, N.C.	210	Tacoma, Wash.
131	Milwaukee, Wis.*	171	Reading, Pa.	211	Tallahassee, Fla.
132	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	172	Reno, Nev.	212	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
133	Mobile, Ala.	173	Richmond, Va.	213	Terre Haute, Ind.
134	Modesto, Calif.	174	Roanoke, Va.	214	Texarkana, TexArk.
135	Monroe, La.	175	Rochester, Minn.	215	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.
100	Mantagman, Ala	170	Dooksets ALV	216	Topeka, Kans.
136	Montgomery, Ala.	176	Rochester, N.Y.	217	Trenton, N.J.
137	Muncie, Ind. Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	177	Rockford, III.	218	Tucson, Ariz.
138	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	178	Sacramento, Calif.*	219	Tulsa, Okla.
139		179	Saginaw, Mich.	220	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
140	New Bedford, Mass.	180	St. Joseph, Mo.	200	
141	New Britain, Conn.	181	St. Louis, MoIII.*	221	Tyler, Tex.
142	New Haven, Conn.*	182	Salem, Oreg.	222	Utica-Rome, N.Y.
143	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.*	183	Salinas-Monterey, Calif.	223	Vallejo-Napa, Calif.
144	New Orleans, La.	184	Salt Lake City, Utah	224	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J.
145	New York, N.Y.	185	San Angelo, Tex.	225	Waco, Tex.
146	Newark, N.J.*	186	San Antonio, Tex.	226	Washington, D.CMdVa.
147	Newport News-Hampton, Va.*	187	San Bernardino-Riverside- Ontario, Calif.	227	Waterbury, Conn.*
148	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.*	188	San Diego, Calif.	228	Waterloo, lowa
149	Norwalk, Conn.*	189	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	229	West Palm Beach, Fla.
150	Odessa, Tex.	190	San Jose, Calif.	230	Wheeling, W. VaOhio
1	Cabba, For			231	Wichita, Kans.
151	Ogden, Utah	191	Santa Barbara, Calif.	232	Wichita Falls, Tex.*
152	Oklahoma City, Okla.	192	Santa Rosa, Calif.	233	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.
153	Omaha, NebrIowa	193	Savannah, Ga.	234	Wilmington, DelN.JMd.
154	Orlando, Fla.	194	Scranton, Pa.	235	Wilmington, N.C.
155	Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	195	Seattle-Everett, Wash.	236	Worcester, Mass.*
150	De Orifo De Land	100	Charman Danison, Toy	237	York, Pa.
156	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	196	Sherman-Denison, Tex.	237	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio*
157	Pensacota, Fla.	197	Shreveport, La. Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	239	•
158	Peoria, III.	198	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	240	• • •
159	Philadelphia, PaN.J.	199	South Bend, Ind.	240	•
160	Phoenix, Ariz.	200	SUPER DEFIU, IIIU.	L 741	July Judily 1 . 11.

INTRODUCTION

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics by census tract on the characteristics of the population and housing units as reported in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1970, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. This report series contains 241 reports as listed on page 11. Each report relates to a particular standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and in some cases also covers certain areas adjacent to the SMSA. As stated on page App-2, there are 247 currently recognized SMSA's, including four in Puerto Rico. There are no reports in this series for six of these SMSA's because they were newly designated on the basis of the 1970 census results and census tracts had not been established for them previously.

This series of reports is one of the several series which present the information compiled from the census. For a description of the full data dissemination program see Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

The content and procedures of the 1970 census were determined after

evaluation of the results of the 1960 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field pretesting. A number of changes were introduced in 1970 to improve the usefulness of the census results. For the characteristics shown in this report, the changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability of the 1970 data with those for 1960.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233. Such information will also appear in later reports of the 1970 census,

Organization of the text.-The text consists of this introduction and four appendixes, which appear after the tables. Appendix A describes area classifications, defines census tracts, and traces some of the history of the development of census tract statistics. Appendix B provides definitions and explanations of the population and housing subjects appearing in the report. Appendix C presents information on sources of error in the data, sampling variability, ratio estimation, and editing procedures. Appendix D summarizes the data dissemination program of the 1970 census.

Content of the tables.—There are two numbered series of tables. Tables P-1 to P-8 present population statistics and tables H-1 to H-5 present housing statistics. Tables P-5 to P-8 and H-3 to H-5 relate to Negroes and to persons of Spanish language or surname or persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage; they include only those tracts that have a population of 400 or more for the particular group.

The tables include data for the component counties and places of 25,000 or more in the SMSA, as well as for the tracts, All tables are arranged in identical fashion. Summations are presented first for the SMSA, followed by the component counties in alphabetical order (within State, if the SMSA crosses State lines). Shown under each county is the summation for each component place of 25,000 inhabitants or more and the balance of the county. Following these summations are the data for individual tracts (arranged in the abovementioned geographic order) within the SMSA; and, in certain cases, for individual tracts in territory contiguous to the SMSA. When a tract crosses the boundary of a place of 25,000 inhabitants or more, statistics for the portion of the tract which lies inside the place are shown with the figure for the place; statistics for the remainder of the tract are shown as part of another place and/or under the county balance, as appropriate. The totals for each of these "split" tracts appear at the end of the table.

Sample size.—Tables P-1, H-1, and H-3 contain 100-percent data; the remaining tables contain data based on a sample of the population, with sampling rates of 20 percent or 15 percent. Figures for the total population or for some subgroups of the population (e.g., the population 5 years old and over) may differ from table to table or within the same table when the figures are tabulated from different samples. The sample size for each subject is stated in table C, Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data." Appendix C also provides information on the sampling variability associated with the data.

Derived figures (percents, medians, etc.).-Percents, medians, and means, as well as certain rates and ratios are shown in these reports. For all types of derived figures in this report, the figure is not presented (but indicated by three dots "...") if the base is smaller than the minimum number prescribed for the sample on which the figure is based. The minimum bases are 5 (persons, families, households, or housing units) for figures derived from 100-percent tabulations, 25 for figures based on the 20-percent sample, and 33 for those based on the 15-percent sample. When a crosstabulation of two or more characteristics covers subjects based on different samples, the minimum base for the smaller sample applies. Although figures are shown for all areas, except when the base is less than the specified minimum, the reader should exercise caution in the use and interpretation of data for very small areas or subgroups of the population; these data are especially subject to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors.

Percents which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero (i.e., "-"). The median, which is a type of average, is the middle value in a distribution, i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts-one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "Less than \$5,000," it is shown as "\$5,000-." When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "75 years and over," it is shown as "75+." The mean is the arithmetic average derived by adding the values in a particular distribution and dividing by the number of units in the distribution.

Symbols.—A dash "—" signifies zero. Three dots "..." mean not applicable, or that the base for the derived figure is too small for it to be shown, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. The symbol "U" means that the place is "unincorporated."

Boundaries.—Information on changes in the boundaries of tracts between 1960 and 1970 for this area appears after the Introduction. Information on boundary changes between 1960 and 1970 for certain types of areas other than tracts is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A report for each State.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1970 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. In 1960, self-enumeration was first introduced on a nationwide scale as a substitute for the traditional census direct interview.

A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1970. This questionnaire contained certain explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction sheet; in areas with comparatively large proportions of Spanish-speaking persons, a Spanish version of the instruction sheet was also enclosed.

In the larger metropolitan areas and some adjacent counties, altogether containing about three-fifths of the population of the United States, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the form on Census Day. Approximately 87 percent of the householders did so. The mailedback forms were reviewed by the census enumerator (or, in some localities, a census clerk) and if the form was determined to be incomplete or inconsistent, a followup was made. The bulk of these followups were made by telephone, the rest by personal visit. For the households which did not mail back their forms, a followup was also made, in almost all cases by personal visit and in the remainder by telephone.

For the remaining two-fifths of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the form and give it to the enumerator when he called; approximately 80 percent did so. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Three types of questionnaires were used throughout the country; 80 percent of the households answered a form containing a limited number of population and housing questions and the remainder, split into 15-percent and 5-percent samples, answered forms which contained these questions as well as a number of additional guestions. Some of the additional questions were the same on the 15-percent and 5-percent versions; others were different. A random procedure was used to determine which of the three forms any particular household answered.

In the metropolitan and adjacent areas, the designated type of questionnaire was sent to each household. In the remaining areas, the questionnaire

INTRODUCTION—Continued

with a limited number of questions was distributed to all households, and the enumerators obtained the additional information by interview in those households designated for the 15-percent and 5-percent samples.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1970 census questionnaires were specially designed to be processed by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in

predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire onto computer magnetic tape with no intervening manual processing. A number of the items, however, required reviewing written entries to determine the proper code. Consequently, the processing involved a manual coding and editing operation in which clerks determined the appropriate codes and marked the specified positions on the questionnaire; for example, the clerks applied a 2-digit numerical code for the country-of-birth entry. marks, as well as those made by the respondent and enumerator, were read by FOSDIC onto magnetic tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps (see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data"). One of the end results of this operation was a computer tape from which the tables in this report were prepared on a cathode-ray-tube phototypesetting machine at the Government Printing Office. Another end result was the summary tapes which are available for purchase, as described in Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

Census tract comparability tables are not provided in this report because the area was tracted for the first time for 1970.

Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population: 1970

[for minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

_	Du	buque County				-	Dubuque			
Census Tracts	Total	Dubuque	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0002.99	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006
RACE										
WhiteNegro	90 609 90 359 112	62 309 62 092 100	28 300 28 267	2 206 2 197	1 505 1 505	23 23	4 031 4 029	3 586 3 583	7 066 7 053	4 856 4 842
Percent Negro	0.1	0.2	=	<u>-</u>	_	-		_	÷	-
AGE BY SEX Male, all ages	43 932	29 516	14 416	958	700	23	1 886	1 603	3 360	2 267
Under 5 years 3 and 4 years 5 to 9 years 5 years 5 years 6 years 10 to 14 years 114 years 15 to 19 years 15 to 19 years 16 years 17 years 18 years 19 years 20 to 24 years 20 years 21 years 21 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 65 to 74 years 75 years and over Female, ell ages Under 5 years 3 and 4 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 14 years 15 to 19 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years 19 years 20 to 24 years 21 years	4 746 1 975 5 585 1 135 5 585 1 085 5 347 1 006 4 566 911 980 958 878 3 403 779 743 5 054 4 468 4 225 1 785 1 428 2 034 1 291 46 677 4 578 1 291 46 677 4 578 982 1 033 5 134 982 1 033 5 134 982 983 878 878 878 878 878 878 878 872 8872 8	2 979 1 227 3 502 722 3 502 722 3 502 722 6576 3 140 580 605 556 696 703 2 496 618 5 556 6 698 3 313 3 043 2 927 1 238 1 018 1 430 953 32 793 2 861 1 257 3 283 610 614 3 464 685 3 237 607 599 592 737 2 766 726 6 556 3 319	1 767 748 2 063 413 428 1 870 330 1 426 331 314 324 262 195 907 161 1 87 1 741 1 425 1 298 604 338 13 884 1 717 712 1 891 372 359 1 771 319 329 4 264 1 296 319 319 329 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 31	60 13 41 8 10 44 44 55 2 6 13 16 18 127 19 30 88 76 121 68 68 102 1 24 55 11 36 55 11 36 55 12 11 36 55 11 41 42 55 11 42 55 11 42 55 11 56 56 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	70 33 75 10 82 19 61 71 53 12 57 80 80 70 68 11 20 11 21 47 99 74	23	193 74 207 47 219 46 183 36 42 36 42 31 120 185 22 116 185 201 96 73 109 84 2 145 171 68 235 53 53 214 45 193 48 39 156 33 49 156 33 40 218	154 70 181 31 37 193 38 180 34 40 31 31 84 40 31 157 183 7 66 67 87 158 157 30 205 42 205 44 159 27 30 205 44 159 27 30 205 44 159 20 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	401 160 390 78 69 386 81 275 66 63 48 58 40 296 52 371 317 287 137 192 133 347 192 133 353 79 64 395 395 397 77 51 66 316 317 51 67 67 67 68 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	239 95 95 929 35 40 284 48 36 37 31 153 31 27 299 212 102 86 130 102 2 589 220 922 245 34 46 260 555 243 46 49 41 229 41 229 427
35 to 44 years	4 498 4 456 1 969 1 857 3 142 2 549	3 199 3 220 1 464 1 400 2 492 2 088	1 299 1 236 505 457 650 461	60 131 95 93 219 174	63 106 44 41 88 41	\	195 239 88 107 150 179	167 250 101 97 174 243	314 357 177 208 326 213	238 235 115 123 223 211
All persons In households	90 609 86 202 24 279 19 839 4 440 17 577 43 375 971 4 407 3.55	62 309 58 344 17 370 13 771 3 599 12 069 28 139 766 3 965 3.36	28 300 27 858 6 909 6 068 841 5 508 15 236 205 442 4.03	2 206 2 123 1 162 448 714 311 543 107 83	1 505 1 472 497 343 154 257 694 24 33 2.96	23 - - - - - - - 23 -	4 031 3 872 1 141 958 183 861 1 844 26 159 3.39	3 586 3 224 909 781 128 688 1 605 22 362 3.55	7 066 7 004 2 239 1 687 552 1 397 3 298 70 62 3.13	4 856 4 708 1 474 1 107 367 940 2 247 47 148 3.19
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN										
All families With own children under 18 years	19 839 12 044 35 187 17 577 11 196 33 012 91.5 593 167 413 1 669 681 1 762 4.9 36 072	13 771 8 051 22 474 12 069 7 396 20 811 90.1 391 104 253 1 311 551 1 410 6.1 23 105	6 068 3 993 12 713 5 508 3 800 12 201 94.1 202 63 160 358 130 352 2.7	448 143 306 311 101 221 64.6 22 2 5 115 40 80 23.4	343 187 531 257 146 408 74.7 19 7 17 67 34 106 19.4		958 535 1 437 861 500 1 339 89.7 20 6 17 77 29 81 5.4	781 439 1 236 688 402 1 139 89.6 18 6 10 75 31 87 6.8	1 687 928 2 575 1 397 810 2 266 85.6 63 17 40 227 101 269 10.2 2 646	1 107 584 1 7719 940 526 1 575 89.2 43 11 29 124 47 115 6.5
MARITAL STATUS										
Male, 14 years old and over Single	29 260 9 857 18 102 155 844 457 32 739 9 985 18 259 212 3 869 626	20 234 6 746 12 490 130 629 369 23 870 7 628 12 625 186 3 053 564	9 026 3 111 5 612 25 215 88 8 869 2 357 5 634 26 816 62	817 292 361 23 86 78 1 133 414 352 17 272 95	492 160 270 7 30 32 592 144 286 15 124 38	23 13 10 	1 313 358 889 5 46 20 1 570 381 905 9 254 30	1 113 342 702 6 58 11 1 507 593 713 9 184	2 264 655 1 453 26 83 73 2 694 676 1 465 28 454 99	1 578 477 993 19 68 40 1 919 512 1 027 37 321 59

Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

ſ			Dubuque Co			symbols, see f		Balance of	Dubuque Cour	nty	
Census Tracts	Tract 0007	Trect 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	Tract 0011	Tract Q012	Tract 0101	Troct 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105
RACE				4010	2011	Guil					- 3,03
All persons White	10 485 10 419 41 0.4	7 592 7 582 6 0,1	\$ 540 5 479 35 0.6	849 835 8 0.9	5 369 5 361	9 201 9 184 5 0.1	8 369 8 359 1	4 771 4 765 2	6 331 6 318 9 0.1	5 465 5 463	3 364 3 362
AGE BY SEX Male, all ages	5 067	3 587	2 744	117	2 713	4 491	4 325	2 493	3 280	2 747	1 571
Under 5 yeors	470 194 493 92 99 489 98 777 277 220 296 807 235 236 506 391 392 167 165	311 140 451 104 77 507 122 352 83 87 78 63 41 201 33 33 361 408 405 153 116	94 94 256 48 52 276 57 430 55 62 54 116 143 323 102 85 244 234 127 103 162	3 166 14 7 2 17 16 2 2 15 4	352 159 448 84 97 354 69 248 63 58 48 21 98 20 16 355 385 385 375 65	542 194 715 179 128 639 81 358 74 88 96 55 212 39 609 610 417 118	561 241 663 115 129 532 96 335 75 69 80 57 57 301 46 51 608 456 381 144	292 124 353 74 75 323 58 247 80 50 50 53 46 135 22 23 298 298 288 89 81	395 177 454 93 100 464 84 412 72 87 92 78 83 235 52 64 335 281 291 121	351 138 398 78 81 370 65 278 66 64 70 52 26 146 27 27 326 254 115	188 688 215: 533 431 1881 277 154: 388 444 299 14 190 14 174 154 788 54 92: 777
75 years and over	558 5 418 440 184 498 105 99 497 96 576 73 101 96 150 156 157 139 140 440 451 237 231 505 480	4 005 329 156 439 88 87 440 369 91 75 91 75 91 75 91 46 46 32 391 448 423 193 177 337 273	771 2 796 195 771 253 52 48 291 68 322 48 312 48 51 52 87 84 243 74 62 217 267 335 178 125 251	732 732 3 1 4 - 3 4 1 225 1 3 - 95 126 317 128 126 34 24 24 25 23 21 16 26	29 22 2 656 319 146 378 64 74 339 47 230 52 46 51 29 155 27 394 364 259 85 53 45 53 35	113 58 4 710 574 284 615 95 150 672 126 410 109 85 56 66 268 52 47 669 599 128 124 124 124 125 126	150 4 044 512 182 547 125 496 98 339 77 354 57 354 59 392 359 123 103 143 77	101 48 278 301 133 302 66 302 59 229 54 59 229 54 29 137 23 287 241 186 78 50	147 66 3 051 403 181 75 403 87 315 89 61 61 53 46 82 37 303 267 258 110 103 111	114 62 2 718 333 143 367 66 83 368 75 269 71 62 44 21 162 23 32 271 260 251 113 98 128 98	1 793 168 168 214 40 44 202 202 144 28 30 34 32 29 23 37 179 181 81 81 81 81 81 81
All persons In households. Head of household. Head of family. Primary individual Wife of head Other relative of head Not related to head In group quarters. Persons per household.	10 485 9 111 2 845 2 113 732 7 775 4 250 241 1 374 3.20	7 592 7 291 2 032 1 738 294 1 569 3 625 65 301 3.59	5 540 5 014 1 504 1 279 225 1 143 2 313 54 526 3.33	849 29 11 9 2 8 10 820 2.64	5 369 5 358 1 275 1 229 46 1 159 2 912 11 4,20	9 201 9 138 2 281 2 079 202 1 961 4 798 98 63	8 369 8 264 2 147 1 926 221 1 804 4 264 49 105 3,85	4 771 4 680 1 094 1 003 91 917 2 643 26 91 4,28	6 331 6 176 1 422 1 232 190 1 097 3 612 45 155	5 465 5 422 1 287 1 129 158 1 010 3 075 50 43 4,21	3 364 3 316 959 778 181 680 1 642 35 48
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN	5125	3.2 7	0.00	2.01	4,20	7.07	0.05	4,20	4,04	4,21	0.40
All families With own children under 18 years Number of children Wostend-wife families With own children under 18 years Number of children Percent of total under 18 years Families with ether mole head With own children under 18 years Number of children Families with famele head With own children under 18 years Number of children under 18 years Number of children under 18 years Percent of total under 18 years Persons under 18 years	73 16 38 265 122 312 9.1	1 738 1 002 2 928 1 569 953 2 788 93.5 49 13 31 120 36 109 3.7 2 982	1 279 639 1 736 1 143 559 1 641 92.3 28 8 22 108 32 73 4.1	9 6 8 8 5 5 14.0 	1 229 885 2 487 1 159 849 2 418 96.0 22 7 14 48 29 55 2.2 2 519	2 079 1 515 4 212 1 961 1 455 4 061 94.4 11 30 84 49 121 2.8 4 303	1 926 1 264 3 661 1 804 1 206 3 506 93.4 40 15 31 82 43 124 3.3 3 753	1 003 692 2 197 917 666 2 132 95.0 36 11 24 50 15 41 1.8 2 245	1 232 842 2 973 1 097 787 2 806 92.7 54 22 73 81 33 94 3.1 3 027	1 129 752 2 565 1 010 726 2 501 96.5 47 7 16 72 19 48 1.9 2 591	778 443 1 317 680 415 1 256 93.0 25 8 16 73 20 45 3.3 1 351
MARITAL STATUS	2 711	2 440	9 088	94	1 492	2 474	9 115	7 200	9 451	1 444	
Male, 14 years old and over Single Married Separated Widowed Divarced Female, 14 years old and over Single Married Separated Widowed Divarced Divarced	728 1 848 24 96 39 4 079 1 513 1 867 35 576	2 440 740 1 612 8 70 18 2 387 924 1 619 12 316 28	2 085 852 1 180 2 41 12 2 125 658 1 196 14 245 26	722 711 10	1 628 420 1 177 5 21 10 1 667 383 1 182 5 88	2 676 623 1 987 5 30 36 2 975 719 2 003 4 219 34	2 665 710 1 840 15 67 48 2 587 560 1 836 6 157 34	1 583 600 935 2 34 14 1 412 371 940 4 94	2 051 879 1 117 2 42 13 1 891 544 1 126 4 212	1 693 631 1 026 4 31 5 1 725 531 1 031 5 1 59 4	1 034 291 694 2 2 41 8 1 254 351 701 7

Table P-2. Social Characteristics of the Population: 1970

	Du	buque County					Dubuque			
Census Tracts	Total	Dubuque	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0002.99	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN										1
All persons	90 609 83 519	62 314 56 774	28 295 26 745	2 220 1 935	1 563 1 394	28 28	3 973 3 557	3 586 3 182	7 066 6 324	4 856 4 350
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	6 268	4 895	1 373	264	154	-	344	370	621	490
Foreign born	822	645	177	21	15	-	72	34	121	16
United Kingdom	7 090 427	5 540 338	1 550 89	285 42	169	=	416 17	404 19	7 42 43	506 12
Ireland (Eire)	647	458	189	14	-		7	11	16	40 11
Sweden	129 3 165	111 2 344	18 821	113	72	= '	192	235	459	227
Poland	84 60	84 50	10	8 14	6	Ξ	~	14 13	23 7	5
Austria	135	117	18)	-	ารั	Ξ	6	19	_	25
Hungary	52 100	52 91	9	=	_	=	28 8	_	-	11
Italy	216 161	208 136	8 25	-	- 6	-	21	-	13	21 (29)
Mexico	10	10	-	Ξ	-	-	10	_	Ξ	
Other America	31	21	10		-	_	_	-	_	-
All other and not reported	1 873	1 520	353	94	72	-	127	93	181	120
Persons of Spanish language	168	142	26	-	15	~	36	6	-	10
Other persons of Spanish surname ¹	70	59	ii	•••		•••	10		•••	'iò l
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-]
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	** ***	20.044		242	450		1 001	1 014	1 946	1 407
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old Nursery school	29 228 259	19 946 253	9 282	341 —	450 —	_	1 021 11	1 016 -	1 846 7	-
Public	52 1 867	52 1 154	713	7	39		6 67	44	7 142	50
Kindergarten Public Pub	1 801	1 106	695	7	39	~	67	44	133	50 i
Public	16 839 7 294	10 956 4 522	5 883 2 772	135 35	313 144	-	644 251	638 221	1 231 467	881 314
High school	6 736	4 388	2 348 1 367	71	98 93	~	255 177	237 125	383 293	383 249
Public	4 155 3 527	2 788 3 195	332	51 128	73	_	44	97	83	93
Percent enrolled in school by age:										22.0
16 and 17 years	89.2 58,3	86.6 61.3	94.1 47.3	78.5 17.9	96.0 31.6	-	82.6 22.5	91.5 59.5	64.2 26.5	90.0 38.3
20 and 21 years	42.0	49.9	12.7	29.1	-	_	21.6 17.2	49.4 7.3	10.7 6.7	20.5 11.2
22 to 24 years 25 to 34 years	14.5 4.2	17.4 6.0	8.5 0.9	20.2 23.1	_	_	3.3	7.3	5.5	5.8
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	8.4	8.2	8.9	24,1	22.6		21.6	7.5	15.8	9.9
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	<u> </u>									
Persons, 25 years old and over	43 718	31 104	12 614	1 419	779	4	2 167	1 998	3 584	2 552
No school years completed	215 486	170 315	45 17 1	39	6 34	-	5 23	42	43 58	20 13
5 to 7 years	2 267	1 300	967	141	77	_	130	106 497	297 1 000	109 596
8 years High school: 1 to 3 years	9 757 7 132	5 861 5 441	3 896 1 691	428 244	266 234	4	432 582	320	746	540
4 years	15 311 4 128	11 004 3 183	4 307 945	424 89	115 21	_	699 205	664 154	1 146 169	956 191
4 years or more	4 422	3 830	592	54	26	-	91	215	125	127 12.0
Median school years completed Percent high school graduates	12.1 54.6	12,2 57,9	11.2 46.3	10.2 40.0	9.1 20.8	•••	11.5 45.9	12.1 51.7	10.6 40.2	49.9
CHILDREN EVER BORN										ţ
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	4 224	2 994	1 230	64	68	_	171	150	256	243
Children ever born	18 398	12 283	6 115	280	359	_	700	612	1 073	1 202
Per 1,000 women ever married	4 356	4 103	4 972	4 375	5 279	_	4 094	4 080	4 191	4 947
RESIDENCE IN 1965			}							
Persons, 5 years old and over, 19702	81 273 50 566	56 462 33 825	24 811 16 741	2 135 1 034	1 403 907	28	3 619 2 429	3 276 2 257	6 319 3 836	4 397 3 054
Same house as in 1970			1			_				
In central city of this SMSAIn other part of this SMSA	13 709 5 295	11 471 1 775	2 238 3 520	579 34	419 39	_	825 89	531 183	1 400 311	726 189
Outside this SMSA	9 503 9 063	7 722 7 331	1 781 1 732	412 346	18 18	14 7	201 186	277 277	592 562	298 265
North and WestSouth	440	391	49	66	-	7	15	~	30	33 22
Abroad	277	213	64	7	-	-	•••		21	22
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK	93 400	23 802	9 600	966	484	28	1 496	1 336	2 745	1 825
All workers	33 402 21 037	15 492	5 545	433	190	28	998	745	1 662	1 263
PassengerBus or streetcarBus or streetcar	3 887 1 437	2 924 1 419	963 18	142 90	63 33	_	218 130	169 72	323 278	268 137
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	14	14	~	·		_	95	_	_	_
Warked to work Warked at home	3 688 2 693	2 848 661	840 2 032	275 18	173 13	_	31	199 143	397 49	103 11
Other	646	444	202	8	12	-	24	8	36	43
Inside SMSA	30 720 23 710	21 945 19 954	8 775 3 756	887 831	453 349	_	1 394 1 309	1 277 1 124	2 524 2 298	1 670 1 406
Dubuque city Remainder of Dubuque County	7 010	1 991	5 019	56	104	_	85	153	226	264
Outside SMSAPlace of work not reported	1 222 1 460	819 1 038	403 422	18 61	12 19	28	31 71	12 47	99 122	64 91
Times of Motivities inholling and an analysis	1 700	. 000		~ ~			- ' '			/1

*See text for definition. **Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-2. Social Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

			Dubuque — C	on.			Balance of Dubuque County					
Census Tracts	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105	
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN												
All persons Native of native parentage Notive of foreign or mixed parentage Foreign born	10 485 9 605 756 124	7 578 6 765 722 91	5 558 5 109 407 42	831 746 64 21	5 369 5 097 226 46	9 201 8 682 477 42	8 423 7 950 408 65	4 831 4 612 177 42	6 395 6 158 216 21	5 329 4 987 315 27	3 317 3 038 257 22	
Foreign stack United Kingdom Ireland (Eire)	880 43 138	813 38 155 62	449 31 28	85 25	272 61 6 5	519 32 18 17	473 18 74 9	219 44 40	237 17 43 9	342 10 32	279	
Sweden	303 - -	239 20 -	225 - 5	27 7 -	54 - - 8	198 7	225	112	89 - -	159 10 9	236	
Austrio	12 18 12 62 28	15 43 20 20	19 10 19 -6	- 6 6	6 20 15	7 47 5	9 8 7	5	5	- - 8	-	
Other AmericaAll other and not reported	- 6 242	201	15 91	14	97	188	123	9	74	10 104	43	
Persons of Spanish language!	14 7			···	21 10 -	40 8 	 6 -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- - -	20 5 -		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT Enrelled persons, 3 to 34 years old	3 501	2 464	2 161	574	1 856	3 309	2 578	1 885	2 248	1 828	743	
Nursery school	25 11 134 126 1 559 586 661	63 	30 77 77 872 383 510	9 - - 26 26 10	8 131 131 1 186 415 448	100 28 259 259 2 067 1 233 755	6 	143 143 1 152 764 518	 150 145 1 297 679 644	- 131 131 1 210 178 479	- 99 92 451 147 186	
PublicCollegePercent enrolled in school by age:	349 1 122	274 216	345 672	10 529	234 83	588 128	351 88	450 72	338 157	136 8	92	
16 and 17 years 18 and 19 years 20 and 21 years 21 to 24 years 25 to 34 years Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates	72.7 70.2 63.9 19.6 5.1	99.9 68.0 22.5 23.5 8.7	92.5 85.6 77.8 46.3 11.2	99.0 99.2 80.7 40.4	97.8 48.4 49.5 4.8 3.8	93.4 72.2 11.4 - 3.8	86.6 33.6 10.4 9.4 0.9	99,9 59,4 11,9 13,1	94.3 56.5 30.6 11.6 1.9	99.9 47.9 - 1.3	60.8 35.8 4.3	
and not enrolled in school	6.7	5.2	2.1	1,1	4.3	3.6	14.0	5.7	4.1	7.6	16.3	
Persens, 25 years old and ever	4 862 14 40 165 828 857 1 884 372 702 12.3 60.8	4 065 18 16 100 471 465 1 360 719 916 12.7 73.7	2 744 4 26 55 478 441 981 385 374 12.4 63.4	282 17 	2 454 22 10 46 345 420 961 345 305 12.4 65.6	4 194 21 14 74 520 566 1 796 523 680 12.5 71.5	3 771 22 32 222 848 631 1 468 313 235 12.1 53.5	2 001 11 19 114 735 309 601 140 72 10.2 40.6	2 627 4 22 85 821 361 960 260 114 12.0 50.8	2 407 8 40 190 1 013 222 754 92 88 9.0 38.8	1 808 	
CHILDREN EVER BORN												
Wemes, 35 to 44 years old ever married Children ever born Per 1,000 women ever married	401 1 762 4 394	411 1 622 3 946	279 1 063 3 810	 48 	361 1 256 3 479	582 2 306 3 962	1 553	252 1 362 5 405	222 1 431 6 446	255 1 245 4 882	111 524 4 721	
RESIDENCE IN 1965 Persons, 5 years old and over, 19702 Some house as in 1970	9 567 5 348	6 928 4 373	\$ 175 3 220	831 219	4 698 2 916	8 086 4 232		4 291 3 259	5 596 4 048	4 584 3 593	3 018 1 984	
Different house: In central city of this SMSA In other part of this SMSA Outside this SMSA North and West South Abroad	1 792 409 1 662 1 641 21 75	1 264 198 902 838 64 28	813 44 850 844 6 30	69 90 419 412 7 8	942 67 650 606 44	2 111 122 1 427 1 329 98 22	1 569 818 801 779 22	334 478 179 179	147 994 304 283 21 12	93 615 244 244	95 615 253 247 6	
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK	4 096	2 844	2 213	323	2 017	3 429	3 114	1 623	1 99 1	1 540	1 332	
Private outo: Driver	2 450 384 284 - 792	1 987 351 165 7 173	1 559 200 78 - 260	29 24 20 7 171	1 474 303 29 114	2 674 479 103 ~ 96	2 495 295 7 105	828 136 _ _ 82	989 175 11 150	536 102 - 255	697 255 	
Worked at home Other Inside SMSA Dubuque city Remainder of Dubuque County Outside SMSA	97 89 3 730 3 543 187 202	128 33 2 630 2 422 208 105	72 44 2 029 1 845 184 116	44 28 275 275 	43 54 1 898 1 581 317 20	12 65 3 178 2 971 207 99	48 2 862 2 235 627 111	563 14 1 520 652 868 49	650 16 1 785 531 1 254 111	602 45 1 454 98 1 356 81	53 79 1 154 240 914 51	
Place of work not reported	164	109	68	7	99	152	141	54	95	5	127	

See text for definition. Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population: 1970

		buque County		o tor derived tigur			Dubuque			
Census Tracts	Total	Dubuque	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0002.99	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006
EMPLOYMENT STATUS										
Male, 16 years old and over Lober force Percent of total Civilian lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force	27 353 21 945 80.2 21 864 21 381 483 2.2 5 408	19 020 15 015 78.9 14 953 14 578 375 2.5 4 005	8 333 6 930 83.2 6 911 6 803 108 1.6	880 559 63.5 555 519 36 6.5	405 277 68.4 271 254 17 6.3	27 27 100.0 - - - -	1 309 1 010 77.2 1 010 986 24 2.4 299	1 036 829 80.0 829 802 27 3.3 207	2 123 1 722 81.1 1 717 1 683 34 2.0	1 468 1 120 76.3 1 115 1 092 23 2.1
Inmate of institution Enrolled in school Other under 65 years Other 65 years and over	192 2 126 965 2 125	148 1 589 703 1 565	537 262 560	25 72 95 129	23 38 67	 	29 78 88 104	25 40 36 106	5 71 104 221	32 65 78 173
Male, 16 to 21 years old Not enrolled in school Not high school graduotes Unemployed or not in labor force	5 167 1 512 444 174	3 781 983 329 144	1 386 529 115 30	174 96 61 22	32 . 5 	23 23 4 -	226 109 58 29	180 53 14	314 176 52 16	209 90 30 19
Female, 16 years old and over Labor force Percent of total Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Not in labor force	30 715 12 458 40.6 12 458 12 027 431 3.5 18 257	22 473 9 613 42.8 9 613 9 301 312 3.2 12 860	8 242 2 845 34.5 2 845 2 726 119 4.2 5 397	1 101 500 45.4 500 485 15 3.0 601	560 178 31.8 178 173 5 2.8 382		1 459 571 39.1 571 552 19 3.3 888	1 389 588 42.3 588 563 25 4.3 801	2 564 1 130 44.1 1 130 1 079 51 4.5 1 434	1 814 805 44.4 805 774 31 3.9 1 009
Married women, husband present In labor force With own children under 6 years In labor force	17 544 6 010 6 319 1 546	11 974 4 401 3 939 1 063	5 570 1 609 2 380 483	304 111 52 16	272 59 81 7		831 314 265 71	664 199 178 45	1 378 542 484 171	936 338 215 52
OCCUPATION	i									
Total employed, 16 years eld and over Profession, technical, and kindred workers Health workers — Teachers, elementary and secondary schools Managers and administrators, except farm Solaried Self-employed in retail trade	33 408 4 680 891 1 311 2 564 2 082 289	23 879 3 841 735 969 1 976 1 631 213	9 529 839 156 342 588 451 76	1 004 116 24 54 53 29 24	427 15 4 11 22 22		1 538 111 30 22 82 76	1 365 246 45 56 73 60	2 762 242 44 81 125 86 29	1 866 231 59 57 128 111
Salas workers Retail trade Clerical and kindred workers Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers Construction craftsmen Mechanics and repairmen. Operatives, except transport Transport equipment operatives	2 057 1 271 4 924 4 082 935 986 5 317 1 378	1 628 964 3 953 2 775 576 595 3 789 877	429 307 971 1 307 359 391 1 528 501	58 38 199 86 16 21 156 32	5 5 40 38 27 5 115		78 46 234 265 52 70 300 78	42 17 201 146 14 16 319 49	172 116 480 346 91 52 522 160	114 83 351 184 59 32 323 129
Laborers, except farm Farm workers Service workers! Cleaning and food service workers Pratective service workers Personal and health service workers Private household workers	1 608 1 998 4 407 2 705 333 1 173 393	1 183 125 3 446 2 086 292 917 286	425 1 873 961 619 41 256 107	85 - 202 132 - 65 17	21 111 86 10 15	-	96 13 262 130 21 92	81 203 117 17 69 5	189 11 445 304 26 89 70	280 160 31 89 22
Female employed, 16 years old and over Professional, technical, and kindred workers Teachers, elementary and secondary schools Managers and administrators, except farm Sales workers Clerical and kindred workers Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	12 027 2 270 949 361 878 3 639 1 147	9 301 1 836 696 280 710 2 909 988	2 726 434 253 81 168 730 159	485 76 34 18 16 153 88	173 15 11 22 5 30 17	- - - - -	552 42 8 9 33 168 66	563 158 50 10 13 142 57	1 079 128 66 9 93 299 88	774 109 35 10 62 275 76
Operatives, including transport Other blue-collar workers Farm warkers Service workers, except private household Private household workers	1 284 311 73 2 832 379	895 189 5 2 200 277	389 122 68 632 102	39 13 - 153 17	23 6 - 72 -	- **	95 - 186 19	69 10 156 5	140 20 - 320 70	58 28 210 22
INDUSTRY										
Total employed, 16 years old and over Construction Manufacturing Durable goods Transportation Communications, utilities, and sanitary services Wholesole trade Retail trade	33 408 1 471 10 853 6 350 872 755 1 059 5 384	23 879 930 8 193 4 560 634 595 865 4 060	9 529 541 2 660 1 790 238 160 194 1 324	1 004 38 300 150 4 45 44 194	427 25 165 85 32 14 21	- - - - - -	1 538 93 647 384 62 66 20 220	\$ 365 64 562 335 50 36 45	2 762 97 1 120 614 108 68 94 471	3 846 88 651 355 67 42 53 352
Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Personal services Health services Educational services Other professional and related services Public administration Other industries	1 033 663 1 195 2 340 3 233 1 327 805 2 418	809 432 897 1 904 2 449 1 076 635 400	224 231 298 436 784 251 170 2 018	49 22 37 87 69 63 30 22	5 4 14 14 45 5 14	-	41 21 67 128 43 63 29 38	36 7 28 169 106 118 22 20	57 51 148 185 185 62 80 36	47 32 106 133 144 52 90
CLASS OF WORKER	i									
Total employed, 16 years old and over Private wage and salary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers	33 408 27 742 2 465 1 824 2 882 319	23 879 21 073 1 761 1 322 929 116	9 529 6 669 704 502 1 953 203	1 004 899 43 28 56	427 389 32 26 6	- - - - -	1 538 1 385 112 89 41	1 365 1 262 59 53 32 12	2 762 2 470 173 105 108 11	1 866 1 602 185 138 79

Uncludes allocated cases, not shown separately.

Table P-3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

			Dubuque — (lon.			Balance of Dubuque County				
Census Tracts	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105
EMPLOYMENT STATUS											
Mele, 16 years eld and over Labor force Percent of total Civilian labor force Employed Percent of civilian labor force Inmate of institution Enrolled in school	3 521 2 572 73.0 2 565 2 498 67 2.6 949 21	2 216 1 848 83.4 1 844 1 803 41 2.2 368	1 945 1 394 71.7 1 394 1 363 31 2.2 551	101 51 50.5 51 51 - 50 6	1 499 1 383 92.3 1 383 1 329 54 3.9 116 	2 490 2 223 89.3 2 219 2 198 21 0.9 267 5	2 509 2 175 86.7 2 156 2 101 55 2.6 334 34 94	1 397 1 192 85,3 1 192 1 181 11 0.9 205	1 917 1 493 77.9 1 493 1 473 20 1.3 424	1 462 1 233 84.3 1 233 1 227 6 0.5 229	1 048 837 79.9 837 821 16 1.9 211 10 45
Other under 65 yearsOther 65 years and over	81 303	65 194	35 132	11 4	23 33	49 99	41 165	52 63	106 107	32 100	125
Mole, 16 to 21 years old Not enrolled in school Not high school graduates Unemployed or not in labor force	1 168 168 40 16	297 103 18 14	573 38 13 4	-	226 49 13 13	359 73 26 11	339 139 42 17	225 76 17 ~	446 136 11 3	217 85 12	93 33 10
Famala, 16 years old and over Labor force Percent of total Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Not in labor force	3 891 1 650 42.4 1 650 1 611 39 2.4 2 241	2 746 1 020 37.1 1 020 997 23 2.3 1 726	1 977 886 44.8 886 857 29 3.3 1 091	707 313 44.3 313 308 5 1.6 394	1 536 717 46.7 717 682 35 4.9	2 729 1 255 46.0 1 255 1 220 35 2.8 1 474	2 444 998 40.8 998 957 41 4.1	1 301 365 28.1 365 355 10 2.7 936	1 730 542 31.3 542 519 23 4.2 1 188	1 528 368 24.1 368 362 6 1.6	1 239 572 46.2 572 533 39 6.8 667
Married women, husband present In lobor force With own children under 6 years In lobor force	1 775 626 657 190	1 650 527 548 110	1 114 466 238 80	15 8 - -	1 099 444 450 98	1 936 767 771 223	1 803 613 725 180	923 225 414 72	1 119 317 526 112	1 015 175 496 46	710 279 219 73
OCCUPATION											
Total emplayed, 16 years old and over Professional, lectanical, and kindred workers Health workers Teachers, elementary and secondary schools Managers and administrators, except farm Solarled Self-employed in retail trade	4 109 665 150 163 238 198 12	2 800 587 101 127 516 425 66	2 220 440 60 106 204 145 36	359 159 5 50 33 33	2 011 305 67 93 121 99 17	3 418 724 146 149 381 347 24	3 058 318 61 95 243 202 20	1 536 92 23 17 46 46	1 992 192 21 118 90 68 8	1 589 118 18 54 74 48 5	1 354 119 33 58 135 87 43
Soles workers Retail trade Clerical and kindred workers Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers Construction craftsmen Mechanics and repairmen Operatives, except transport Transport equipment operatives	253 157 778 503 51 150 568 100	242 122 365 250 39 82 268 98	188 127 377 269 90 39 312 37	15 15 95 - - 32	179 100 310 242 63 53 369 47	282 138 523 446 74 75 505 87	161 96 404 508 104 164 560 193	17 13 120 180 28 55 340	66 41 182 256 125 53 234	66 58 102 178 61 73 165 52	119 99 163 185 41 46 229 80
Laborers, except form Farm workers Service workers' Cleaning and food service workers Protective service workers Personal and health service workers Private household workers	196 43 698 418 42 201 67	94 16 326 180 38 88 38	82 36 254 161 23 60 21	25 10 15	116 6 289 146 53 70 27	119 - 351 242 31 64 -	136 145 355 221 15 106 35	92 448 103 68 - 35	67 567 229 143 9 55	53 651 95 77 5 13	77 62 179 110 12 47 6
Famole employed, 16 years old and over	1 611 309 105 32 110 574 198	997 261 100 61 83 275 115	857 189 86 27 88 293 74	308 135 50 19 15 89	682 103 36 15 80 214 96	1 220 3111 115 48 112 397 105	957 114 40 57 55 317 80	355 46 13 9 9 86 24	519 135 98 9 8 124 17	362 72 54 36 70 22	533 67 48 6 60 133
Operatives, including transport Other blue-collar workers Farm workers Service workers, except private household Private household workers	J 30	76 16 191 34	72 20 5 142 21	25 - 25 -	67 27 - 149 27	99 19 19 234	112 31 6 235 30	57 27 12 90 19	57 22 33 119 12	59 7 12 71 35	104 35 5 117 6
INDUSTRY											
Total employed, 76 years old and over Construction	108 1 222 658 64 83 147	2 800 60 894 508 67 52 140 578	2 220 99 616 342 49 44 91 457	359 30 25 	2 011 108 713 410 63 50 59 329	3 418 150 1 273 694 68 95 151 542	3 058 197 1 166 740 83 777 91 419	1 536 52 553 355 45 5 20 87	1 992 134 362 243 53 45 15	1 589 75 253 195 14 5 42 238	1 354 83 326 257 43 28 26 388
Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Personal services Health services Educational services Other professional and related services Public administration Other industries	85 157 446 542 131 158	115 34 91 182 269 227 45 46	64 53 92 151 282 143 31 48	4 5 13 233 42 5 7	88 38 97 120 203 45 75 23	182 81 55 276 328 125 56	62 82 110 216 205 77 94 179	9 48 44 57 60 77 16 463	58 37 54 61 281 46 38 616	43 31 42 19 121 17 12 677	52 33 48 83 117 34 10 83
CLASS OF WORKER											
Total employed, 16 years ald and over Private wage and salary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers Unpoid family workers	3 619 326 234 128	2 800 2 424 177 144 183 16	2 220 1 916 163 133 121 20	359 334 25 5	2 011 1 716 203 166 87 5	3 418 3 057 263 201 88 10	2 535 288 210	1 536 1 012 79 61 378 67	1 992 1 179 219 147 508 86	1 589 856 60 46 635 38	1 354 1 087 58 38 197

*Includes allocated cases, not shown separately.

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970

	Data based on sar	buque County	or minimon base	rior derived rigu	res (percent, me	alan, etc.) and r	Dubuque	ois, see (ext)		
Census Tracts	Total	Dubuque	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0002.99	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS										
All families Less than \$1,000 \$1,000 to \$1,999 \$2,000 to \$2,999 \$3,000 to \$3,999 \$4,000 to \$4,999 \$5,000 to \$6,999 \$7,000 to \$6,999 \$7,000 to \$7,999 \$8,000 to \$8,999 \$9,000 to \$8,999 \$10,000 to \$1,1999 \$12,000 to \$1,1999 \$12,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$44,999 \$55,000 to \$44,999	20 012 251 569 803 720 802 970 1 014 1 274 1 602 1 708 3 480 3 083 2 991 630 115 \$10 168 \$10 960	13 804 127 324 577 489 551 520 593 798 1 136 1 237 2 421 2 265 2 246 440 80 \$10 454 \$11 274	6 208 124 245 226 231 251 450 450 471 1 059 818 745 190 35 \$9 454 \$10 261	470 19 10 42 43 19 64 38 32 42 41 18 53 33 48 4 55 \$7,000 \$8,494	356 19 33 34 29 32 27 45 31 23 9 29 27 18 - - \$6 089 \$6 431		979	795 5 10 51 22 19 38 22 56 82 108 147 107 117 11 59 856 \$10 274	1 668 15 70 98 110 94 80 99 132 165 174 232 222 167 10 	1 083 14 14 73 29 49 28 54 28 84 81 198 238 162 31 - \$10 884 \$10 839
Families and unrelated individuals	28 775 \$7 923 \$8 477	21 173 \$7 757 \$8 308	7 602 \$8 223 \$8 947	1 306 \$3 455 \$4 955	515 \$4 734 \$5 331	27 \$2 500 \$2 350	1 217 \$8 759 \$9 605	1 184 \$7 934 \$7 640	2 302 \$7 204 \$7 406	1 492 \$9 145 \$9 033
Unrelated individuals	8 763 \$1 768 \$2 806	7 369 \$1 715 \$2 751	1 394 \$2 146 \$3 094	836 \$2 283 \$2 965	159 \$1 969 \$2 870	27 \$2 500 \$2 350	238 \$2 074 \$3 415	389 \$1 825 \$2 255	634 \$2 257 \$3 285	\$2 563 \$4 251
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES All families With wage or salary income Mean wage or salary income With nonfarm self-employment income Mean nonfarm self-employment income Mean farm self-employment income Mean Social Security income With Social Security income With public assistance or public welfare income Mean other income Mean other income	20 012 17 337 \$10 148 1 780 \$9 066 1 866 45 654 3 590 \$1 715 495 \$1 245 6 392 \$1 555	13 804 12 410 \$10 635 1 005 \$10 049 132 2 628 \$1 793 383 \$1 157 4 754 \$1 633	6 208 4 927 \$8 922 775 \$7 791 1 734 \$5 718 962 \$1 500 1 12 \$1 545 1 638 \$1 329	470 388 \$7 377 61 \$8 729 5 125 \$1 545 46 \$543 129 \$2 895	356 291 \$6 985 		979 901 \$10 238 64 \$9 681 12 160 \$2 121 17 227 \$2 894	795 725 \$10 205 25 \$6 600 191 \$1 828 34 \$1 171 277 \$777	1 668 1 473 \$7 002 109 \$4 235 15 451 \$1 590 91 \$1 080 434 \$789	1 083 931 \$10 747 93 \$8 246 4 4 238 \$1 764 20 411 \$1 227
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL	i									}
Percent of families with incomes. Less than .50 of poverty level	2.4 2.3 3.0 4.0 4.2 13.3 28.5 42.4	1.8 1.7 2.5 3.8 3.9 12.7 29.2 44.5	3.7 3.6 4.0 4.5 4.8 14.6 26.9 37.8	4.0 5.3 2.1 6.2 6.4 12.1 32.6 31.3	11.5 5.6 6.5 12.6 6.5 17.4 23.9 16.0		1.8 2.6 1.6 5.3 6.7 11.0 28.1 42.8	1.1 1.6 2.0 4.7 4.3 12.7 32.3 41.3	2.1 2.5 5.6 5.3 4.7 13.1 31.9 34.8	1.8 0.6 4.5 4.2 4.1 12.0 25.3 47.4
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	v 500	004	700	£4	84		59	38	170	76
Percent of all families Percent of all families Mean family income Mean income deficit Percent receiving public assistance income Mean size of family With related children under 18 years Mean number of related children under 18 years With related children under 6 years Mean number of related children under 6 years Mean number of leated children under 6 years Families with female head With related children under 18 years Mean number of related children under 18 years With related children under 6 years Percent in labor force Mean number of related children under 6 years Percent in labor force Mean number of related children under 6 years	1 528 7.6 \$2 045 \$1 431 12.7 4.17 958 3.51 540 1.79 366 304 2.87 140 32.1	826 \$1 962 \$1 337 20.6 3.51 464 2.92 260 1.59 289 241 2.92 126 27.8 1.59	702 11.3 \$2 142 \$1 541 3.4 4.95 494 4.05 280 1.98 77 63 2.70	54 11.5 \$1 581 \$1 336 42.6 2.80 2.80 1.54 1.3 28 1.54 1.3	84 23.6 \$1 856 \$1 630 45.2 3.85 50 3.40 44 1.75 28 25 4.44 2.5 12.0 1.80		6.0 \$1 580 \$1 231 13.6 2.78 2.08 17 19 15 	4.8 \$1 984 \$1 623 28.9 3.95 22 12 12 12 	10.2 \$2 154 \$1 070 21.8 3.39 100 2.80 59 1.81 74 57 3.00 27 40.7	7.0 \$1 889 1 108 17.1 3.04 38 2.34 11 19
Family heads Percent 65 years and over	1 528 30.9 724 84.8	826 36.0 266 71.1	702 24.9 458 92.8	54 18.5 16	84 22,6 37 40.5	-	59 57.6 6	38 26.3 16	1 70 39.4 46 78.3	76 50.0 19
Unrelated individuals Percent of all unrelated individuals Mean income Mean income deficit Percent receiving public assistance income Percent 65 years and over	2 993 44.4 \$878 \$927 4.1 53.0	2 481 45.5 \$894 \$914 3.6 52.4	512 39.5 \$800 \$989 6.4 56.1	342 40.9 \$1 085 \$747 7.9 55.0	81 50.9 \$970 \$811 17.3 65.4	-	112 47.1 \$913 \$902 4.5 56.3	212 54.5 \$821 \$953 1.9 71.2	274 43.2 \$1 051 \$761 2.2 52.2	159 38.9 \$1 001 \$788 3.1 62.3
Persons Percent of all persons Percent receiving Social Security Income Percent receiving Social Security income Related children under 18 years Percent living with both parents	9 371 10.7 23.3 25.3 77.3 3 271 69.0	5 382 9.0 30.4 33.9 77.0 1 371 41.1	3 989 14.2 13.9 13.8 78.3 1 900 89.1	493 22.0 44.0 42.2 100.0 46	404 26.7 23.5 24.3 85.7 167 37.7	-	276 7.1 36.6 43.8 65.3 49 49.0	362 10.4 25.4 46.1 41.9 96 34.4	850 12.1 32.5 29.3 90.4 285 37.5	390 8.3 43.6 45.4 92.1 95 35.8
Households Percent of all households Owner occupied Mean value of unit Renter occupied Mean gross rent Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	2 467 12.3 1 268 \$14 500 1 199 \$75 13.6	1 936 12,2 835 \$15 100 1 101 \$76 13.0	531 12.8 433 \$13 400 98 \$60 15.8	322 29.4 16 306 \$61 27.6	124 31.6 33 \$9 700 91 \$70 16.1	- - - - - -	132 13.1 89 \$12 400 43 \$69 6.1	77 9.2 48 \$11 000 29 \$98 11.7	327 17.7 96 \$10 800 231 \$79 18.3	164 13.2 72 \$11 500 92 \$86 12.8

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

	old Based Oil ed	1910, 000 12111	Dubuque — Co				ere.) and meaning		Dubuque Coun	ty	
Census Tracts	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS											
All families Less than \$1,000 \$1,000 to \$1,999 \$2,000 to \$2,999 \$3,000 to \$3,999 \$4,000 to \$4,999 \$5,000 to \$6,999 \$7,000 to \$7,999 \$8,000 to \$7,999 \$9,000 to \$1,999 \$10,000 to \$11,999 \$12,000 to \$14,999 \$12,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 or more Median incame Median incame Median incame Median incame Median incame	2 087 30 50 99 92 96 90 101 182 251 272 346 222 217 39 59 193 \$9 522	1 771 15 19 43 52 69 82 55 89 127 90 254 271 351 189 65 \$11 925 \$15 345	1 241 5 36 48 48 64 26 29 50 78 117 223 225 248 44 \$11 072 \$11 486	15 	1 254 -4 10 9 27 10 38 47 67 130 314 298 285 10 5 \$11 815 \$12 624	2 085 5 27 39 27 59 20 49 78 132 182 485 410 494 78 \$11 751 \$12 590	1 925 14 67 34 16 63 112 121 167 140 143 391 322 253 67 15 \$10 437 \$11 383	1 022 35 26 45 38 30 84 37 73 55 92 186 154 119 47 59 757 \$10 510	1 293 30 59 44 70 50 115 65 97 104 119 219 219 138 127 47 9 \$9 105 \$10 086	1 135 38 62 59 75 61 98 131 79 98 74 149 52 136 17 4 \$7 551 \$8 481	833 7 31 44 32 47 41 60 69 41 114 152 110 18 \$9 451 \$10 061
Median income Wean income Unrelated individuals	\$4 348 \$5 795 2 307	\$10 320 \$12 892 502	\$7 050 \$7 779 797	\$909 \$1 662 741	\$11 503 \$11 799	\$11 402 \$11 884 224	\$9 566 \$10 270 353	\$9 992 122	\$8 148 384	\$7 276 282	\$8 486 253
Median income	\$1 653 \$2 423	\$1 959 \$4 169	\$1 169 \$2 006	\$901 \$1 452	\$1 276 \$2 042	\$4 400 \$5 307	\$3 107 \$4 197	\$7 118 \$5 655	\$1 037 \$1 620	\$1 864 \$2 428	\$2 648 \$3 298
All families All families With wage or salary income Mean wage or salary income Mean nonform self-employment income Mean nonform self-employment income Mean nonform self-employment income Mean form self-employment income With Social Security income Mean public assistance or public welfare income Mean public assistance or public welfare income Mean other income Mean other income	2 087 ! 844 \$9 077 133 \$10 535 10 467 \$1 749 71 \$1 570 622 \$1 276	1 771 1 579 \$12 620 199 \$16 929 29 \$3 621 332 \$2 099 10 884 \$3 512	1 241 1 097 \$11 020 99 \$8 685 18 270 \$1 899 8 	15 15 	1 254 1 187 11 874 101 \$8 624 23 79 \$1 861 13 470 \$779	2 085 1 979 \$12 210 121 \$8 697 16 228 \$1 617 10 755 \$817	1 925 1 752 \$10 550 195 \$9 104 199 \$2 747 170 \$1 519 21 601 \$1 393	1 022 788 \$9 441 66 \$3 959 443 \$5 613 163 \$1 780 16 233 \$909	1 293 1 031 \$7 523 168 \$7 818 455 \$7 266 221 \$1 487 38 \$1 261 260 \$1 114	1 135 683 \$6 735 188 \$6 546 \$5 543 194 \$1 297 20 289 \$1 376	833 673 \$8 436 158 \$9 223 75 \$6 133 214 \$1 471 17 255 \$1 729
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL!											
Percent of families with incomes: Less than .50 of poverty level .50 to .74	2.1 2.2 3.1 4.1 4.8 16.6 31.5 35.7	1,1 0.6 2,2 2,5 3,4 12,5 24,1 53.6	1.2 3.0 0.6 3.1 2.9 12.3 24.3 52.5	- - - - - - - -	0.3 0.5 1.2 2.4 10.8 33.5 51.3	1.5 1.1 1.8 1.9 10.2 30.5 52.9	3.6 12.5 28.0	4.9 3.4 5.9 2.0 5.7 12.8 28.5 36.9	4.9 4.9 3.9 5.6 3.9 16.6 29.0	6.1 6.5 5.6 5.2 7.7 16.4 23.7 28.8	0.8 3.0 2.5 7.1 4.1 16.2 23.9 42.4
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL!											į
Percent of all families Percent of all families Mean family income Mean income deficit Percent receiving public assistance income Mean size of family With related children under 18 years Mean number of related children under 18 years With related children under 6 years Mean number of related children under 6 years Families with female head With related children under 18 years Mean number of related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 6 years With related children under 6 years Mean number of related children under 6 years	152 7.3 \$2 059 \$1 300 17.8 3.49 86 2.80 49 1.39 50 44 2.98 20	\$9 3.9 \$2 190 \$1 390 7.2 4.04 40 3.88 31 2.03 14 14	60 4.8 \$1 885 \$1 528 13.3 3.73 3.73 2.89 13 26 15	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10 0.8 6 	54 2.6 \$1 557 \$1 927 3.91 32 3.41 14	\$1 986 \$1 709 3.4 4.20 72 3.26 32 1.97 14	145 14.2 \$2 354 \$1 393 4.8 4.9B 111 3.84 60 1.70 16 16 16	178 13.8 \$2 181 \$1 692 4.5 5.64 146 4.21 77 2.22 24 18	207 18.2 \$2 183 \$1 606 2.4 5.47 150 4.72 103 1.99 16 8	53 6.4 \$1 623 \$803 2.23 15 7
Family heads Percent 65 years and over Civilian male heads under 65 years Percent in labor force	152 29.6 57 75.4	42.0 22	38.3 22	· - -	10 6 	33.1 19	35.3	145 21.4 98 85.7	178 16.9 124 90.3	207 16.4 165 95.8	53 71.7 8
Uareleted individuels Percent of all unrelated individuals Mean income Mean income deficit Percent receiving public assistance income Percent 55 years and over	46.8 \$778 \$1 020 3.5	180 39.3 \$787 \$1 010 48.9	112 42.3 \$1 278 \$499 67.9	203 73.0 \$690 \$1 187 2.5 6.9	69 65.1 \$446 \$1 390 	\$ 25. \$1 05 \$70 87.	25.8 7 \$814 6 \$1 002	35 28.7 \$773 \$1 000 25.7 45.7	181 63.1 \$612 \$1 190 8.8 56.9	124 44.0 \$863 \$899 6.5 52.4	81 32.0 \$1 120 \$661 76.5
Persons Percent of oil persons Percent receiving Social Security Income Percent 65 years and over Percent receiving Social Security Income Related children under 18 years Percent living with both parents	12.7 28.4 35.2 68.1 244	459 6.2 23.7 32.5 66.4 144 36.1	336 6.7 31.0 32.4 95.4 112 58.0	203 59,9 2,0 6,9	131 2.4 13.0 21.4 46.4 23	26 2. 39. 28 83 11 59	9 7.1 6 17.1 7 14.9 1 93.2	757 15,6 7,0 8,5 45,3 412 85,0	1 185 18.8 13.5 12.5 77.7 565 90.4	1 257 23.8 9.5 10.3 70.8 671 94.5	199 6.0 59.8 59.8 94.1 21
Heuseholds Percent of all households Owner occupied Mean value of unit Renter occupied Mean gross rent Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	15,5 154 \$15 700 238 \$87	133 6,8 95 \$22 700 38 \$86 6,8	129 9,3 112 \$17 300 17	- - - - - -	37 2.9 28 \$12 400 9	\$19 90	79 100 .5 7.8 .52 79 .00 \$19 100 4.0	47 10.7 42 \$21 300 5 42.6	162 19,4 116 \$9 900 46 \$61 17.9	124 18,5 110 \$11 700 14	98 10.5 86 \$11 200 12

Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table P-5. General and Social Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts With	Data based on sample, see text.	Dubuque County	get as spacestry freedaily etchy o
## Add or More Negro Population	Total	Dubuque	Balance
AGE BY SEX			
	102	85	17
	8 4	8 4	-
5 to 9 years	4	4	-
5 years 6 years	4	- 4	-
10 to 14 years	5	-	5
15 to 19 years	15	12	3
	4	4	-
17 years	_	<u>-</u>	
18 years 19 years	4 3	<u>4</u>	-
20 to 24 years	49 14	40 10	9
21 years	25	20	5
25 to 34 years	17 4	17 4	_
45 to 54 years	_		-
	1 1		_
65 to 74 years	-	-	
•	-	_	_
	63 15	63 15	<u>-</u>
3 and 4 years	_	-	
5 to 9 years	11	11	-
6 years	4 2	4 3	-
14 years	3	_	- -
15 to 19 years	6	6	
16 years	-	~	-
18 years	- 6	- 6	=
19 years	12	12	_
20 years	12	12	~
	-	-	_
35 to 44 years	1]	1]	
45 to 59 years	5 -	5	=
60 to 64 years	-	_	-
75 years and over	Ξ.	-	<u>-</u>
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
All persons	165	148	17 5
In households	91 14	86 14	_
Head of familyPrimary individual	14	14	_
Wife of head	11	11	-
Other relative of head	55 11	50 11	5 ~
In group quarters	74	62	12
Persons per household TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD		•••	_
All households	14	14	
Mole primary individual		-	_
Female primary individual	14	14	-
Households with other male head Households with female head		-	=
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
Persons, 16 to 21 years old	68 11	56 6	12 5
Not attending schoolNot high school graduates		-	-
Percent of total	-	-	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Persons, 25 years old and over No school years completed	37	37	
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	-	-	
5 to 7 years 8 years	4	4	=
High school: 1 to 3 years 4 years		5	_
College: 1 to 3 years	16	16 12	-
4 years or more	14.8	14.8	=
Percent high school graduates	89.2	89.2	
RESIDENCE IN 1965 Persons, 5 years old and over, 19701	139	119	20
Same house as in 1970	75	68	7
Different house: In central city of this SMSA	. 8	8	_
In other part of this SMSAOutside this SMSA		15	13
North and West	21	15	
SouthAbroad	15	15	2
			

Uncludes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-6. Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts With	Dubuque County							
400 or More Negro Population	Total	Dubuque	Balance					
MPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION Male, 16 years ald and over	81	69	12					
abor forceCivilian labor force	40 40	31 31	9					
Employed	40	31	Ś					
Unemployed	41	38	3					
Female, 16 years old and over	34	34	_					
obor force	22	22	-					
Civilian labor force	22 22	22 22						
Unemployedot in lobor force	12	12	-					
larried women in labor force, husband present	11	11	-					
With own children under 6 years	11	11	-					
Total employed, 16 years old and over rofessional, technical, and kindred workers	62 7	53 7	9					
lanagers and administrators, except form	<u>.</u>	.	-					
ales workers	17	17	-					
raftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	9	4	5					
peratives, except transport ransport equipment operatives	10	10	-					
oborers, except form	8	4	4					
orm workersexcept private household	กั	īī	-					
rivate household workers	-	~	•					
Female employed, 16 years old and over rofessional, technical, and kindred workers	22	22						
tanagers and administrators, except form	<u>-</u>	-						
ales workers	- 17	17						
peratives, including transport	-	"						
ther blue-callar workers	-	=						
ervice workers, except private household	5	5						
rivate household workers	-	-						
AMILY INCOME IN 1969	••							
All familiesess than \$1,000	14	14						
1,000 to \$1,999	-	-						
2,000 to \$2,997 3,000 to \$3,999	5 5	5 5						
4,000 to \$4,999 5,000 to \$5,999	<u> </u>	-						
6,000 to \$6,999	- -	-						
7,000 to \$7,999	- 4	-4						
9,000 to \$9,999	4 -	4						
10,000 or more	.,.	-						
Families and unrelated individuals ATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL! ercent of families with incomes:	\$871	\$846	••					
Less than .50 of poverty level	→	_						
.50 to .74	-							
1.00 to 1.24	•••							
1.25 to 1.49 1.50 to 1.99	··· <u>·</u>	***						
2.00 or more	_	- =						
NCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
amilies	-	-						
Percent of all families Mean family income	=	-						
Mean income deficit Percent receiving public assistance income	-							
Mean size of family		-						
With related children under 18 years Mean number of related children under 18 years	<u>-</u> -	-						
With related children under 6 years] =	-						
Mean number of related children under 6 years Families with female head	_	- -						
With related children under 18 years	- -	-						
Mean number of related children under 18 years_ With related children under 6 years	-	-						
Percent in tabor force Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	-						
mily heads	<u>-</u>	-						
Percent 65 years and over Civilian male heads under 65 years	- .	-						
Percent in labor force	. -							
Percent of all unrelated individuals		7						
Mean income	1 :::	***						
Mean income deficit Percent receiving public assistance income		···						
Percent 65 years and over	1 -	- -						
Percent of all persons	7.6	7 8.5						
Percent receiving Social Security Income	_							
Percent receiving Social Security income	_	-						
Related children under 18 years Percent living with both parents	i <u>-</u>							
lovseholds	l	-						
Percent of all households Owner occupied	-	-						
Mean value of unit		-						
Renter occupied Mean gross rent	-	-						
		-						

Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table P-7. General and Social Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

Census Tracts With	[Data based on sample, see text.	Dubuque County	garee que sem median etc.) t
400 or More Persons of Spanish Language	Total	Dubuque	Balance
AGE BY SEX			
Male, dil ages	91	70	21
Under 5 years	10 -	-	10
5 to 9 years	=	-	-
6 years	23	23	- -
14 years	4	4 8	ő
15 to 19 years	14	8	6
16 years	-		-
18 years19 years		-	-
20 to 24 years	_	-	<u>-</u>
21 years	12	7	5
25 to 34 years	13	13	- -
45 to 54 years55 to 59 years	-	- -	-
60 to 64 years65 to 74 years	19	19	-
75 years and over	-	-	=
Femule, all ages	77	72	5
Under 5 years 3 and 4 years	-	Ξ	_
5 to 9 years]	-	-
6 years	-	20	-
14 years	15	15 10	-
15 to 19 years	-	-	-
16 years17 years		_	-
18 years		10	-
20 to 24 years	7	7	_
21 years	-	7	_ 5
25 to 34 years	12	6 12	-
45 to 54 years55 to 59 years	Ţ	7	-
60 to 64 years65 to 74 years	10	10	-
75 years and over	-	-	-
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
All persons	168 168	142 142	26 26
Head of household	48	43 43	5 5
Primary individual	i -	38	- 5
Wife of headOther relative of head	67	51	16
Not related to head In group quarters	-	10	-
Persons per household	3.50	3,30	•••
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD	}	40	5
All households	. -	43	-
Female primary individual	44	39	-
Households with other male headHouseholds with female head	- 4	- 4	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	1		
Persons, 16 to 21 years old	10	10	-
Not attending school	10	10	
Not high school graduates Percent of total	-	-	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Persons, 25 years old and over		74	10
No school years completed	.[~	
5 to 7 years	. 6	<u> </u>	
High school: 1 to 3 years	.] 19	5 19	
College: 1 to 3 years 4 years or more	. 25	25 19	-
Median school years completed Percent high school graduates	13.8	13.8 85.1	••
RESIDENCE IN 1965			
Persons, 5 years old and over, 19701		142	1
Same house as in 1970		95	
In central city of this SMSA	7	7 -	•
Outside this SMSA	.] 23	23 23	
South	.] .–	-	10
Abroad			

"Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-8. Economic Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Census Tracts With 400 or More Persons	Du	buque County	
of Spanish Language	Total	Dubuque	Balance
MPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION Male, 16 years old and over	44	39	5 5 5
obor force	44 44	39 39	5
EmployedUnemployed	44	39	5
of in labor farce	-	-	
Female, 16 years old and over	57 50	52 52	5
Civilian labor force	52 52	52	_
Employed	52	52	_
Unemployed	5	<u></u>	5
Narried women in labor force, husband present	38	38	_
Total employed, 16 years old and ever	96	91	5
rofessional, technical, and kindred workers	16 20	11 20	5
gles workers	_	-	-
lerical and kindred workers	25 7	25 7	-
peratives, except transport	4	4	
aborers, except form	_	_	-
arm workers ervice workers, except private household	24	24	-
rivate household workers	-		-
Female employed, 16 years old and over	52	52	_
Nanagers and administrators, except form	7	7	=
lerical and kindred workers	25	25	_
Operatives, including transport	4 -	4	-
form workers	_	-	-
Service workers, except private household	16	16	-
AMILY INCOME IN 1969		1	
All families	48	43	4
1,000 to \$1,999	-	=	-
2,000 to \$2,999	-	-	
4,000 to \$4,999	5	4	:
\$5,000 to \$5,999	<u>.</u>	~	
\$7,000 to \$7,999	-	-	•
\$9,000 to \$9,999	5 34	5 34	,
\$10,000 or more Median income: Families Families and unrelated individuals	\$13 125 \$11 429	\$14 063 \$12 188	••
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL!	***	·	
Percent of families with incomes: Less than .50 of poverty level			
.50 to .74		-	
.75 to .99	-	-	
1.25 to 1.49	10.4	~~	
1.50 to 1.99 2.00 or more	8.3 81.3	9.3 90.7	
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
Percent of all families	Ξ	<u>-</u>	
Mean family income	_ -	_	
Mean income deficit Percent receiving public assistance income	<u>-</u>	-	
Mean size of family	.	-	
With related children under 18 years		Ξ.,	
With related children under 6 years Mean number of related children under 6 years	· <u>-</u>		
Families with female head		-	
With related children under 18 years Mean number of related children under 18 years_	· -	7 -	
With related children under 6 years	Ξ	~	
Mean number of related children under 6 years	•••	-	
Percent 65 years and over	·	-	
Civilian male heads under 65 years	Ξ		
Unrelated Individuals	10	10	
Percent of all unrelated individuals Mean income	***	•••	
Mean income deficit Percent receiving public assistance income		••• =	
Percent 65 years and over		- - -	
Percent of all persons	10 6.0	1 0 7.0	
Percent receiving Social Security Income		-	
Percent 65 years and over Percent receiving Social Security income	_	-	
Related children under 18 years Percent living with both parents	i -		
Households		-	
Percent of all households		,	
Mean value of unit		· _	
Renter occupied			

^{*}Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table H-1. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Du	buque County					Dubuque			
Total	Dubuque	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0002.99	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006
25 280 35	1 8 030 9	7 250 26	1 331 1	530 —	-	1 170 1	923	2 351	1 537
25 245	18 021	7 224	1 330	530	-	1 169	923	2 351	1 537
1 7 7 77	11 991	5 786	172	241	_	856	779	1 210	937
17 760	11 976	5 784	172	241	-	856	772	1 209	936
6 502 6 484	5 379 5 342	1 123	990 987	256 256	- -	285 285	137	1 029	537 533
8 966	8 651	315	168	33	=	28	14	112	63
113 83	73 59	40 24	-		_	_		10 8	5 1
376	311	65	106 56	'ii 7	_	4	3	86	\$7 900 16
\$69 477	\$70 267	\$58 210	\$64 62	\$58 18		24		\$69 34	\$70 42
1 618 639	1 093 343	525 296	370 26	108 39	-	43 17	32 24	1 63 59	22
744	647	97	290	63	-	23	7	89	34
235 13	103 3	132 10	54 40	i	=	3 -	1 =	_	8
01	00	13	40	'	-	•••	-		'
799 20	535 16	264 4	237 2	28 1	-	31	6 -	73 3	24
487 578	446 471	41 107	243 159	14 10	-	14 5	2	25 68	46 83
1 78 9 4 316	1 472 3 145	317 1 171	333 276	86 132	-	63	34 209	268 557	140 (
5 545	4 001	1 544	156 98	138 95 20	-	372 309	253	540	292 389 337 131 71
1 647 861	860 482	787 379	18	11	=	8	41 11	23	71 40 5,0
					_				1 474
24 2//		0 ,0.	7 102	***					
4 015 6 306	3 244 4 686	771 1 620	651 307	144 138	-	174 338	122 273	509 650	343 415
3 620 3 186	2 606 2 273	1 014 [104 42	65 52	-	169 160	135 129	318 275	220 (149 (
4 575	2 836	1 739	43	45	=	180	163	321	127 220 2.4
3.4 2.2	3.3 2.1	3.6 3.3	1.9 1.3	2.3 2.2	-	3.0 2.6	3.0 2.6	2.6 2.3	2,4 3,0 1.9
434	355	79	49	14	-	13	. 7	39	24
21 427	15 594	5 833	1 126	439	_	1 020	795	2 018	1 324
2 330 522	1 458	872 204	26 10	44 14	_	100 21	99 15	181 40	1 324 120 30
2 746	1 722	1 024	23	48	-	119	112	213	146
13 883	10 617	3 266	83	157	· <u>-</u>	755	709	- 879	790
533	328	205	11	39 35	-	39 62	27 71	56 156	37 103
3 270 3 632	9 477	793 715	19 19	10	-	189	224	167	37 103 299 230 78 26
2 865 1 728 457	2 2/3 1 332 362	396	5	-		62 7	19 1	13 2	76 26
197 \$17 800	164 \$18 100	\$16 500	\$10 700	\$9 500	=	\$14 900	\$14 800	\$12 200	\$14 200
						===			
6 106 207 302	5 366 144 264	740 63 38	990 '47 112	256 15 43	-	8	136 4 ~	1 029 24 50	537 11 12
) 043 1 620	1 435	159 185	268	94 76	-	29 59	21 47	196 396	12 76 129 134 157
1 297 1 006	1 204 932	93 74	173 59	18 4	-	86 58	31 20	210 95	134 157
258 28 7	247 28 3	11 2	<u>4</u> -		<u>-</u>	8		20 - -	- 1
338 \$76	225 \$78	113 \$66	21 \$63	6	_	24	13	38	17
	Total 25 280 35 25 245 17 777 17 760 4 6 504 6 484 8 9464 113 83 \$20 376 213 \$49 477 1 618 639 744 221 330 81 799 20 487 578 1 789 4 316 799 2 30 2 4279 4 015 6 306 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 3 620 3 186 6 362 6 37 7 28 7 4 577 8 577 8 800	Total Dubuque 25 280	Total Dubuque Balance 25 280	Total Dubuque Bolance Treet 0001 25 280 18 030 7 250 1 331 35 9 26 1 300 25 245 18 021 7 224 1 330 17 777 11 991 5 786 172 17 760 11 977 5 784 172 4 6 502 5 379 1 123 990 6 484 5 362 1 122 987 6 485 8 8 - 113 103 168 113 73 40 - 138 80 59 24 - 140 80 59 24 - 150 80 477 267 210 6 213 193 20 55 44 477 267 210 6 213 193 20 55 44 477 267 210 6 213 193 20 55 44 477 267 210 6 29 343 296 26 6 39 343 296 26 6 39 343 296 26 6 39 343 296 26 6 39 343 296 26 74 647 97 290 235 103 132 54 13 68 13 40 799 535 264 237 20 16 4 2 4 87 446 41 243 1578 477 107 159 1 789 1 472 1317 133 4 3 10 40 799 535 264 237 20 16 4 2 4 87 446 41 243 4 578 477 107 159 1 789 1 472 1317 133 4 3 10 40 799 535 264 237 20 16 4 2 4 87 446 41 243 4 578 479 1 880 156 5 265 1 665 1 628 29 1 647 860 1 787 18 861 462 379 18 861 463 193 44 862 379 18 863 1 459 872 26 865 277 1 725 852 15 865 277 1 725 852 15 876 2 230 1 459 872 26 876 2 230 1 459 872 26 876 2 230 1 459 872 26 876 2 230 1 459 872 26 876 2 230 1 459 872 26 877 1 725 852 15 877 1 725 852 15 878 1 477 175 199 878 178 180 \$18 100 \$16 500 \$10 700 878 181 100 \$16 500 \$10 700	Total Dubuque Bolonce	Total	Total Dubuque Bolones O001 Treet O002 O002,79 O003	Total Dubuque Bolence Troct Troct Dubuque Bolence Troct Troct Dubuque Bolence Troct Troct Dubuque Troct Troct Dubuque Troct Troct Dubuque Troct Troct Dubuque Troct Troc	Total Dubuque Bolomes Treet Co02 Co02

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-1. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970—Continued

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

•			Dubuque C	Con.			Balance of Dubuque County				
ensus Tracts	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105
All housing units Vocant - seasonal and migratory	2 959	2 073 4	1 525 2	11	1 295 -	2 325	2 272 21	1 158 2	1 495 2	1 336 1	989
All year-round housing units	2 959	2 069	1 523	11	1 295	2 324	2 251	1 156	1 493	1 335	981
NURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS]					
ner occupied	1 614	1 747	1 267	-	1 175	2 000	1 837	924	1 193	1 062	77
Vhite	1 608	1 744	1 265	-	1 174	1 999	1 836	924	1 192	1 062	77
ter occupied	1 231	285	237	11	100	281	310	170	229	225	18
Vhile	1 228	285	233 3	11	100	280	310	169	229	225	18
or sale only	114 6	37 12	19 4	7 7	20 17	43 11	104 12	62 3	71 13	48 4	;
Vacant less than 6 months	6	9 \$29 000	•••	_	16 \$27 800	10 \$28 000	\$19 100		\$16 300	•••	\$18 8
Vocant less than 2 months	73 59	7	9 7	-	1	13	2]		13	14	Ψ,5 0
Median rent asked	\$74 35	\$175 18	\$96 6	=	 2	\$159 19	\$75 71	2 54	\$59 45	\$30 30	\$
KING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES											
All units	1 63 43	82 60	34 24	-	13 11	21 18	1 28 58	154 92	120 65	83 48	
egro er occupied	109	20	8	-	ī	3	28	25	_	14	
egro	_	_	~	_	~	-	_	-	24	_	
int year-round	11	2	2	~ .	1	-	42 3	37	31 6	21	
PLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS	11	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	5	4	
ring complete kitchen facilities	95	19	6	1	4	11	51	87	70	48	
ess only through other living quarters	7	-	2	-	-		i	2	-	-	
oms						1					
oms	81 104	7 24	10 7	- 1	1	3 (9 36	17 18	6 19	5 15	
omsamo	333	53 254	69	į	10	74	175	43	26	31	
oms	458 679	579	234 523	9	138 700	353 1 047	578 691	163 291	170 359	130 238	
oms	679 309	533 275	421 173		261 107	475 225	418 174	257 182	370 261	273 260	
oms or more	185 131	196 148	60 26	~	48 30	105 36	95 75	135 50	207 75	256 127	
iian	5.2	5.7	5.3	3.9	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.7	6.0	6.4	
All occupied housing units	2 845	2 032	1 504	11	1 275	2 281	2 147	1 094	1 422	1 287	
RSONS						}					
ersonersons	616 802	264 582	203 482	2	43	173	207	85	175	144	
ersons	413	285	259	2 5 2	246 226	451 407	539 341	224 168	291 193	285 175	
rsons	354 230	291 238	194 128	2	243 229	382 352	341 267	156 161	144 171	158 155	
rsons or more	430 2.5	372 3 1	238 2.8	2.8	288 4.0	516 3.8	452	300 3,9	448 3.9	370	
ian, owner occupied units	3.1	3.1 3.3	2.8	-	4.1	4.1	3.5 3.5 3.5	4.0	4,0	3.8 3.9	
ian, renter occupied unitss s with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	2,2 121	2.3 32	2.4 18	2.8	2.8 3	2.2	3.5 20	3.7 6	3.4 19	3,4 14	
SONS PER ROOM	121	JA	10		J	دد	. 20	٥	19	14	
or less	2 623	1 851	1 374	11	1 078	1 935	1 797	895	1 162	1 116	
or more	180 42	156 25	105 25	-	165 32	282	287	162	207	138	
s with all plumbing facilities — 1.01 or more	217	178	128	_	196	64 344	63 338	37 182	53 249	33 159	
Specified owner occupied units	1 292	1 658	1 202	_	1 143	1 949	1 045	378	641	513	
then \$5,000	13 47	33	11	-	10	18	25 42	17 17	37	11	
00 to \$9,999 ,000 to \$14,999	91	58 225	44		10	30	56 170	37	69 101	43 72	
.000 to 319 999	412 415	344	273 419	_	70 309	147 591	170 227 227	80 88	196 135	167 110	
	184 95 22	345 324	267 143	=	474 226	677 419	227 213	88 79 48	135 73 24	72 30	
,000 10 \$34,999	22 13	194 126	36	_	39 3	53]	60	10	5	6	
,000 to \$49,999		\$22 300	\$18 400	=	\$21 800	\$21 400	\$20 100	\$17 400	\$12 800	\$13 800	\$16
.000 to \$49,999 .000 to \$49,999 .000 ar more	\$16 000										
JOU to \$49,999 _BOO or more Jion NTRACT RENT Specified renter occupied units?	\$16 000	280	217	11	97	281	222	00	120	111	
JOU to \$43,999 JOD to \$49,999 JOD to \$49,999 HTRACT RENT Specified renter occupied units?	\$16 000	280 4 3	237 3	11	97 -	281 2	223 15	80 7	139 11	111 13	
0.000 to \$49,999 .000 to \$49,999 .000 or more clian **NTRACT RENT Specified renter occupied units? s than \$30 0 to \$39 10 \$39	\$16 000 1 229 26 29 141	4 3	3	-	- 2	2 2 5	15 14 35	7 3 17	11 4 43	13	
100 to \$49,999 1,000 to \$49,999 1,000 to \$49,999 1,000 or more 1,000 to \$49,999 1,000 to \$49,999 1,000 to \$49,999 1,000 to \$49 1,000 to \$40 t	\$16 000 1 229 26 29 141 330 375	4 3 20 38	3 2 32 33 71	- - 2	- 2 5	2 2 5 20 34	15 14 35 47 39	7 3	11	13	
0.000 to \$49,999 0.000 to \$49,999 0.001 a fay,999 0.001 a fay,999 0.001 a fay,999 0.001 a fay,999 0.002 a fay,999 0.003 a fay,999 0.003 a fay,999 0.005 a fay,999 0.005 a fay,999 0.005 a fay,999 0.005 a fay,999	\$16 000 1 229 26 29 141 330 375 252	4 3 20 38	3 2 32 33 71 66	100 100 100 100	- 2 5	2 5 20 34 83	15 14 35 47 39 30	7 3 17	11 4 43 40 10 5	13	
5,000 to \$44,999 5,000 to \$49,999 1,000 or more DNTRACT RENT	\$16 000 1 229 26 29 141 330 375 252 33	4 3	3 2 32 33 71	- - 2	- 2	2 2 5 20 34	15 14 35 47 39	7 3 17	11 4 43 40 10	13 9 23 29 9	

Limited to ane-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. 2Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-2. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970

		buque County	or minimum po	se for derived figur	es (bercent, me		Dubuque	10, 500 10/1]		
Census Tracts		bodoe Coomy		Tract	Tract	Tract	Tract	Tract	Tract	Tract
	Total	Dubuque	Balance	0001	0002	0002.99	0003	0004	0005	0006
All year-round housing units	25 250	18 027	7 223	1 345	536	-	1 164	923	2 351	1 537
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	18 660 3 044	11 960 2 705	6 700 339	168 123	227 164	_	847 222	769 127	1 099 768 295	870 339
3 and 4 5 to 49 50 or more	1 709 1 787 50	1 581 1 731 50	128 56 -	313 696 45	104 41 —	- - -	80 15 —	27 - -	189	139 189 -
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1969 to March 1970	670 2 161	331 1 218	339 943	_	=	-	5 46	15	49	106
1960 to 1964	2 590 3 614	1 741 2 561	849 1 053 332	5 	6 11	<u>-</u>	68 224 85	33 160 130	33 63 39	143 40
1940 to 1949	1 359 14 856	1 027 11 149	3 707	1 340	519	-	736	585	2 167	1 216
HEATING EQUIPMENT		0.107	7.0	440	10		252	80	187	327
Steam or hot water Worm air furnoce	3 946 18 445	3 197 12 957	749 5 488	669 283	10 315		353 648 -	770 6	1 721	1 014
Built-in electric units Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	199 199 2 461	66 156 1 6 51	133 43 810	6 	5 206	=	34 129	5 62	40 399	25 167
Other means or not heated BASEMENT	2 401	1 651	810	307	200	_	127	G.		
All units with basementOne-family houses with basement	23 729 17 388	17 558 11 674	6 171 5 714	1 299 154	522 217	-	1 146 833	902 748	2 289 1 080	1 526 859
SELECTED EQUIPMENT										
With more than 1 bathroom With public water supply		5 508 17 840	2 289 2 897	102 1 328	42 542	_	408 1 144	279 923	329 2 337	392 1 532
With public sewerWith oir conditioning	20 379	17 619 5 888	2 760 1 343	1 328 232	53.5 89	_	1 137 403	901 272	2 351 560	1 512 507
Room unit(s) Central system	5 494	4 434 1 454	1 060 283	225 7	89 	_	313 90	243 29	514 46	380 127
,										ļ
All occupied housing units	24 279	17 370	6 909	1 163	509	-	1 129	909	2 239	1 474
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT								2.11	500	201
1968 to March 1970 1965 to 1967	4 364	4 511 3 057	1 688 1 307	434 197	141 83	-	266 171	146 134	599 433 321	394 195 209
1960 to 1964 1950 to 1959	. 4 987	3 059 3 563	1 122 1 424	173 160	66 127 92	_	162 240 290	127 266 236	363 523	373 303
1949 or earlier	4 548	3 180	1 368	199	92		270	230	320	303
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE	. 12 891	9 159	3 732	415	247	_	581	575	1 202	815
23 or more	. 1 144	4 580 752	2 237 392	79 26	49	_	343 30	248 7 79	366 98 573	291 71 297
None	3 427	2 879	548	643	213	_	175	17	373	277
GROSS RENT Specified renter occupied units1	6 085	5 321	764	1 003	239	-	270	132	1 029	526
Less than \$40 \$40 to \$59	569	139 532	17 37	84 194	19 30	-	16 29	9 17	10 103 247	70 73
\$40 to \$79 \$80 to \$99 \$90 to \$99 \$90 to \$99 \$90 to \$99 \$90 to \$90	1 419	988 1 237	111 182	350 228	52 89 43	-	72 104	26 70	291 279	118
\$100 to \$149 \$150 to \$199	492	1 741 447 49	229 45 14	111 10 4	43 - -	<u>-</u>	32	10	57	16
\$200 to \$249 \$250 or more	_ 10	188	10 119	22	- 6	_ 	17	-	42	5
No cash rentMedian		\$95	\$97	\$71	\$83	-	\$103	\$108	\$90	\$99
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME										
Specified renter occupied units' Less than \$5,000		5 321 2 191	764 189	1 003 619	239 128	=	270 67	1 32 42	1 029 437	526 166
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	- 183 212	162 206	21 6	66 90	10	-	.,	- - 4	38 37 92	10 9 36
25 to 34 percent35 percent or more	- 436 1 299	406 1 236	30 63	102 327	26 80	-	16 39 12	38	237 33	97 14
Not computed Median		181 35.0+	35.0 +	34 35.0+	12 35,0 +	_	35.0+	35.0+	35.0 +	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999		1 947	379 227	305 256	84 53	-	99 63	55 45	404 300	175 127
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	_ 422	1 306 363 186	59 24	236 27 5	31	-	19 17	4	64 25	44
25 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	_ 52	28 64	24 24 45	17	=	-	-	-	5 10	-
Median		17.1	14.9	14.7	16.3	-	18.1	15.4	15.8	17.5
\$10,000 to \$14,99925 percent or more	-l -	893	167 -	50 -	21 —	-	93	23	116	145
Not computed	- 47	25 12.4	22 12.9	10.0-		-	5 12.4		10 11.2	5 11.9
\$15,000 or more	319	290	29	29	6	_	11	12	72	40
25 percent or moreNot computed		17.017		700	=	_	-	=	10.0	100
Median		10.0	10.0—	10.0-	1 + 1		***	• • • •	10.0 –	10.0

¹Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-2. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970—Continued

[Data based on San	npie, see text.	Dubuque Co		rigores (percer	ir, median, e	fc.) and meaning		Dubuque Coun	ly	
Census Tracts	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract . 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105
						2 325	2 262	1 095	1 443	1 388	1 035
All year-round housing units	2 959	2 056	1 518	18	1 295	2 325	2 202	1 093	1 443	, 300	1 023
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	1 533	1 833	1 319		1 219	2 076	2 151	1 031	1 337	1 310	871
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	609 463	122 65	148 27	•••	19	55 68	68 32	54 10	85 21	42 24	90 41
5 to 4950 or more	354	36	24		52 5	126	11	_	-	12	33
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1969 to March 1970	23 28	59 113	36	•••	56 189	179 636	231 494	11 119	38 107	29 130	30 93 93
1960 to 1964	53 188	245 521	135 383 191	• • • •	638 293 36	493 575	344 425	188 132	167 130 56	57 156 69	210 34
1940 to 1949	71 2 5 9 6	217 901	773	•••	83	218 224	137 631	36 609	945	947	575
HEATING EQUIPMENT											
Steam or hot waterWarm air furnace	956 1 807	204 1 786	164 1 312	•••	63 1 226	175 2 066	134 1 826	91 806	128 1 042	142 1 087 38	254 727 12
Built-in electric units Floor, woll, or pipeless furnace Other means or not heated	5 35 156	<u>ه</u> 60	6 36	•••	6 - -	35 49	32 9 26)	29 11 158	22 7 244	11 110	5 37
BASEMENT	130	ου	30	•.•		47	201	130	244	110	5.
All units with bosement	2 910 1 519	2 005 1 797	1 505 1 306	• • •	1 276 1 200	2 160 1 961	1 567 1 478	906 850	1 368 1 278	1 347 1 279	983 829
SELECTED EQUIPMENT						}					
With more than 1 bathroom With public water supply	801 2 940	1 007 2 036	511 1 509	• • •	637 1 230	1 000 2 306	725 646	205 64	512 778	471 442	376 967
With public sewerWith air conditioning	2 933 713	1 899 1 073	1 494 587	•••	1 214 426	2 302 1 026	442 549	170	786 188	565 192	967 244 160
Room unit(s)	601 112	653 420	443 144	•••	311 115	662 364	458 91	134 36	157 31	151 41	84
All occupied housing units	2 845	2 031	1 502	***	1 275	2 281	2 167	1 030	1 431	1 286	995
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT						1					
1968 to March 1970	854 416	453 325	287 220	•••	304 268	620 615	803 523	171 205	296 211	188 152	230 216
1960 to 1964	399 565 611	386 522 345	248 370 377	•••	505 147 51	463 430 153	241 401 199	202 235 217	304 265 355	224 308 414	151 215 183
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE	1	340	3//	•••	Ji	133	.,,	217	333	414	
2	1 706 487	976 753	835 522	•••	625 546	1 169 896	1 006 938	607 290	783 443	758 357	578 209
3 or more None	103 549	755 141 161	56 89	•••	92 12	128	162 61	65 68	77 128	54 117	34 174
GROSS RENT	}			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		}					. 1
Specified renter occupied units	1 231	267	225	•••	100	281	240 11	103	160	77	184
\$40 to \$59\$60 to \$79	. 179	12 12	5 12		9 6	5	12 18	6 11	6 34	13	42
\$80 to \$99 \$100 to \$149	.] 325	37 112	28 116		57	23) 80	72 38	18 35	22 56	28 12	42 88
\$150 to \$199 \$200 to \$249	. 75	58 10	32 6	***	12	145	29	5	10	=	6
\$250 or more No cash rent		26	26	• • •	10	19	5 46	28	5 27	18	_
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME	\$100	\$121	\$123	***	\$133	\$158	\$95	\$103	\$103	\$92	\$101
BY INCOME Specified renter occupied units!	1 231	267	225		100	281	240	103	160	77	184
Less than \$5,000Less than \$5,000	503	69 10	89		21	50	33	12	51 6	25	68 15
20 to 24 percent25 to 34 percent	. 1 42	10	6 28		_	12	9		-	6 ~	21
35 percent or more	_ 293	38 11	38 17	• • • •	11 10	38	14	12	10 35	7 12	32
Median	35.0+	35.0 +	35.0+	***	•••	35.0+		-			34.0
\$5,000 to \$9,999 Less than 20 percent	. l 327	103 57	69 26	***	53 25	90 27	131 68 19	56 29 11	67 36 10	45 34	80 60
20 to 24 percent	. 53	. 5 31	11 12	***	11	28 22			6 10	5 -	14
35 percent or more	- 6	10	11 9 21.8	***	6 20.7	13 22.1	23	11 14.4	5 15.0	6 14.0	15.8
Median \$10,000 to \$14,999	1	18.5 77	46	•••	26	79	1	35	31	7	36
25 percent or more Not computed	-	,, 5	Ĩ.		_	-	13	5	4		-
Median	12.7	15.5	11,8		12.5	16.6	13.5	12.5	n.i	•••	13.6
\$15,000 or more 25 percent or more	-1 -	18	21	•••	-	62 - 6		_	11	-2	=
Not computed			• • • •			11.5					-

*Excludes one-family homes on 10 ocres or more.

Table H-3. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts With 400 or More Negro		Dubuque County	
Population	Total	Dubuque	Balance
All occupied housing units	12	12	
TENURE AND PLUMBING			
Owner occupied	 8 8	 8 8	- - - -
ROOMS			
1 room	- 6 4 2 4.5	- - 6 4 2 4.5	-
PERSONS			
1 person	2 6 3 1 2.5	2 6 3 1 2.5	-
PERSONS PER ROOM			İ
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Units with all plumbing facilities = 1.01 or more	10 1 1 2	10 1 1 2	- - - -
VALUE			
Specified owner occupied units1		···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter occupied units? Median	6 \$85	6 \$85	

Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. Zexcludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more and all "no cash rent" units.

Table H-4. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts With 400 or More Negro	D	ubuque County	
Population	Total	Dubuque	Balance
All occupied housing units	14	14	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			1
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)			_
2 10 4			_
5 or more	***	•••	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1960 to March 1970	•••		1
1950 to 1959	•••	***	
1949 or earlier			_1
		***	1
SELECTED EQUIPMENT			
With air conditioning			_1
With more than 1 bothroom	***	•••	_1
With central or built-in heating system			
With public water supply		•••	_
With public sewer	***	***	
With automobile(s) available	***		
]	***		
2 or more	***	***	_
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT			
1968 to March 1970			
1960 to 1967	• • • •	•••	-
1959 or earlier	***	•••	-
1707 01 001101-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	•••	•••	-
GROSS RENT			ı
Specified renter occupied units!	***		_
Less than \$40	***		
\$40 to \$59			-
\$60 to \$79	***		_
\$80 to \$79		•••	_
\$100 to \$149	• • •		-
\$150 to \$199			_
\$200 or more	•••	***	-
No cosh rent			-
Median	•••	***	-
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME			
Less than \$10,000	•••	***	_
25 percent or more	•••	•••	
35 percent or more	•••		_
Not computed	•••	•••	_
Median		•••	_
			_

Excludes one-family homes on 10 ocres or more.

Table H-5. Characteristics of Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language: 1970

Census Tracts With	Dubuque County							
400 or More Persons of Spanish Language	Total	Dubuque	Balanc					
All occupied housing units	51	45						
ENURE AND PLUMBING								
wner occupied	31	25						
With all plumbing facilities	20	20						
With all plumbing facilities	•••							
OOMS								
room	~	~	•					
and 4 rooms	13	 7	:					
and 6 rooms	28	28 10						
rooms or more	10	10	•					
NITS IN STRUCTURE (includes mobile home or trailer)	38	32						
10 4	13	13	•					
or more	_	-	•					
EAR STRUCTURE BUILT	10	10						
760 to March 1970 750 to 1959	10 8 33	10 8 27	•					
RSONS	33		•					
person	-	_						
and 3 persons	30 21	30 15						
persons or more	-	<u> </u>	:					
edion hits with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	3.2	3,1	•					
ERSONS PER ROOM								
00 or less	51	45						
01 to 1.50	-	-						
nits with all plumbing facilities - 1.01 or more	=	-	•					
EAR MOVED INTO UNIT								
26B to March 1970	19 17	13 17						
959 or earlier	15	15	•					
ELECTED EQUIPMENT	24	24						
ith more than 1 bathroom	25	25						
ith central or built-in heating system	51 45	45 45	•					
ith public sewer	38	38 38						
ith automabile(s) available	44 20	20	:					
2 or more	24	18						
ALUE								
Specified owner accupied units :	***	•••						
0,000 to \$9,999 0,000 to \$14,999	***							
5,000 to \$19,999 0,000 to \$34,999		•••						
15,000 or moreedian	•••	•••						
ROSS RENT	•••	,						
Specified renter occupied units?	•••	•••						
iss than \$40	***	•••						
0 to \$79	***	•••						
00 to \$149	***							
50 to \$199	***	•••						
o cash rent	***	•••						
ONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter occupied units3		•••						
ROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME	•••	•••						
ess than \$10,000		•••						
25 percent or more	•••	•••						

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

³Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more and all "no cash rent" units.

Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

CENSUS TRACTS	App-1
Definition of census tract	App-1
Historical background	App-1
Description of tracted area	App-1
Comparability from census to census	App-1
STANDARD METROPOLITAN	Ann 7

CENSUS TRACTS

Definition of census tract.-Census tracts are small areas into which large cities and adjacent areas have been divided for statistical purposes. Tract boundaries were established cooperatively by a local committee and the Bureau of the Census. Tracts were generally designed to be relatively uniform with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The average tract has about 4,000 residents. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that comparisons may be made from census to census.

In the decennial censuses, the Bureau of the Census tabulates population and housing information for each census tract. The practice of local agencies to tabulate locally collected data by tracts has increased the value of census tract data in many areas.

Tracts are generally numbered in a consecutive series, with separate series for the central city and for each county. Insofar as possible, the numbers are consecutive within each city, community, township, and the like. In these tables, tracts which contain no population and no housing units are not listed. Tracts populated only by crews of vessels are identified by the tract number suffix "99."

Historical background.—The concept of census tracts was originated by the late Dr. Walter Laidlaw in New York City in 1906. He was convinced of the need for data for homogeneous subdivisions of cities as a basis for studying neighborhoods smaller than boroughs or wards. At his request, the Bureau of the Census tabulated census tract data from the 1910 census for New York and seven other cities with a population of over 500,000. Tract data were again tabulated for the same 8 cities in 1920, and in 1930 this number was increased to 18. In 1940, tract data were tabulated for 60 cities, some with adjacent tracted areas; and, beginning in 1940, housing data were added to the population data in the tract reports. In 1950, final reports were published for 64 tracted areas, many of which included statistics for two or more large cities, By 1960, the program had expanded to include reports for 180 tracted areas (of which 3 were in Puerto Rico).

Tract statistics from the 1970 census are published for 241 areas, 238 in the United States and 3 in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. All of these tracted areas are standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). The goal of extending the census tract program to all SMSA's was achieved in the 1970 census except for six areas that were designated as SMSA's on the basis of the 1970 census count and had not been tracted.

Much of the credit for the growing interest in tract data belongs to the late Howard Whipple Green of Cleveland. He aroused the interest of research workers in numerous cities in the potential usefulness of tract statistics for the analysis of sociological, marketing, and administrative

problems. In his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Census Enumeration Areas of the American Statistical Association for 25 years, he accepted the responsibility for appointing a Census Tract Key Person in each area where tracts were established, for providing guidance on delineating and maintaining census tracts, and for maintaining a census tract library. These duties were assumed by the Bureau of the Census in 1955. However, the Census Bureau no longer appoints Census Tract Key Persons. They are selected by the local census tract committees.

For a further discussion of census tract data and their uses, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census Tract Manual, Fifth Edition, 1966, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Description of tracted area.—The map included in this report identifies the boundaries of the area for which the tract statistics are presented. The map also identifies the location and number of each tract and, when appropriate, the limits of cities, townships, counties, or other subdivisions of the tracted area. Boundaries of the tracted area generally constitute a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA). A few, however, include the SMSA plus an adjoining area outside it. These are designated as including the adjacent area, and the map covers the tracts in the adjacent area as well as those in the SMSA itself.

Comparability from census to census.—
One of the principles followed in relation to census tracts is to preserve comparability from census to census. Keeping tract boundaries unchanged makes possible the study of changes

in social and economic characteristics of neighborhoods, There are. nonetheless, several situations where boundaries of individual tracts are changed. For example, it is sometimes necessary to change the boundaries of tracts to add small areas annexed to a city. Similarly, changes in tract boundaries occur when territory is detached from a city or separately incorporated. Changes may also occur in physical features that are used as tract boundaries, such as street or highway relocations. The census tract limits are changed to conform with the revised feature or to follow another nearby visible feature. Census tracts with very large increases in population are subdivided into two or more smaller tracts. On the other hand, a re-examination of the existing tract boundaries may result in modifications of boundaries to provide larger or more homogeneous units. Tables A and B, showing the comparability of tracts between 1960 and 1970, appear at the end of the Introduction.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The Bureau of the Census recognizes 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States and 4 in Puerto Rico, making a total of 247 in the 1970 census. These include the 231 SMSA's as defined and named in the Bureau of the Budget publication, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. D.C. 20402. Since 1967, 16 SMSA's have been added, of which two were defined in January 1968 and an additional 14 were defined in February 1971 on the basis of the results of the 1970 census. Changes in SMSA boundaries or titles made after February 1971 are not recognized in this series of reports. SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget (formerly Bureau of the Budget).

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area

is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. In recent years, four cities (High Point, N.C., Macon, Ga., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak.) have annexed territory which lies outside the boundaries of the The figures shown in the tables for these cities exclude the portions which lie outside the SMSA. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For a detailed description of the criteria used in defining SMSA's, see the Bureau of the Budget publication cited above.

Appendix B.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

GENERAL	App-3
POPULATION CHARACTERISTIC	s
Age	App-3
Race	App-3
Nativity, parentage, and	
country of origin	App-3
Spanish heritage	App-4
Spanish language	App-4
Spanish surname	App-4
Puerto Rican birth or parentage	A 4
Spanish mother tongue	App-4 App-4
Household	Арр-4
Relationship to head of	Whh-4
household	App-4
Group quarters	App-5
Inmate of institution	App-5
Family	App-5
Own children and related	
children	App-5
Unrelated individuals	App-5
Marital status	App-5
Children ever born	Арр-6
School enrollment	App-6
Years of school completed	App-6
Residence in 1965	Арр-6
Reference week	App-6
Employment status	App-6
Place of work	App-7
Means of transportation to work	App-7
Occupation, industry, and class	∠hh-,
of worker	App-7
Income in 1969	Арр-7
Poverty status in 1969	App-8
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Housing units and group	
quarters	App-9
Year-round housing units	App-9
Occupied housing units	App-9
Vacant housing units	App-9
Tenure	App-10
Persons	App-10
Year moved into unit	App-10
Complete kitchen facilities	App-10
Access	App-10
Rooms	App-10
Persons per room	App-10
Year structure built	App-10

Units in structure	App-10	
Basement	App-11	
Plumbing facilities	App-11	
Selected equipment	App-11	
Heating equipment	App-11	
Automobiles available	App-11	
Value	App-11	
Mean value	App-11	
Contract rent	App-12	
Gross rent	App-12	
Mean gross rent	App-12	
Gross rent as percentage of		
income	App-12	

GENERAL

Facsimiles of the census questions and more complete definitions of the subject characteristics may be found in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-C reports for population items and in the 1970 Housing Census HC(1)-B reports for housing items.

Certain characteristics defined here appear in both the population and the housing tables. Definitions for such characteristics are presented only once, in the section "Population Characteristics" or in the section "Housing Characteristics," depending on the nature of the subject (except for "group quarters," which appears in both sections).

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1970, and was determined from the reply to questions on age and on month and year of birth.

Race.—Data are shown for two racial categories, white and Negro. The

category "white" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but entered Mexican, Puerto Rican, or a response suggesting Indo-European stock. The category "Negro" includes persons who indicated their race as Negro or Black. as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but who had such entries as Jamaican, Trinidadian, West Indian, Haitian, and Ethiopian. All other racial categories, such as American Indian, Japanese, and Chinese, are included in the total but not shown separately. The classification by race shown for occupied housing units refers to the race of the head of the household occupying the unit.

Differences in the statistics on race in tables P-1, H-1, and H-3, containing 100-percent data, and tables P-5, P-6, and H-4, containing sample data, are due partly to the manual editing of the sample questionnaires. Many persons who reported their race as "Other" on the questionnaire also supplied a write-in entry that indicated the proper race classification should have been one of the specific race categories, e.g., white, Negro, etc. While the field edit procedures included a review of such entries on all questionnaires before the 100-percent data were tabulated, manual editing of the sample questionnaires after the 100-percent data were tabulated resulted in some further changes in classification by race.

Nativity, parentage, and country of origin.—The category "native" comprises persons born in the United

States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the United States, or at sea. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who, although they were born in a foreign country, have at least one native American parent. The category "foreign-born" includes all persons not classified as native. The category "native of native parentage" comprises native persons both of whose parents are also natives of the United "Native of foreign or mixed States. parentage" comprises native persons one or both of whose parents are foreign born.

The category "foreign stock" includes the foreign-born population and the native population of foreign or mixed parentage. In this report, persons of foreign stock are classified according to their country of origin. Natives of foreign parentage whose parents were born in different countries are classified according to the country of birth of the father. Natives of mixed parentage are classified according to the country of birth of the foreign-born parent.

Spanish heritage.-In the census tract reports, separate tables are presented for the population of Spanish heritage, which is variously identified in the reports for different areas: in 42 States and the District of Columbia it is identified as "Persons of Spanish language"; in five Southwestern States, as "Persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname"; and in the Middle Atlantic States, as "Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage." Similarly, separate housing statistics are presented for housing units in these categories, identified on the basis of the classification of the household head occupying the unit. The specific definitions involved in identifying these population groups are given below.

Spanish language.—Persons of Spanish language comprise persons of Spanish mother tongue (see definition below) and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue. A housing unit is classified as occupied by persons of Spanish language if the head or his wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

Spanish surname.—In five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) persons with Spanish surnames are identified. Separate statistics are presented, in these States, for persons of Spanish language combined with all additional persons of Spanish surname. These additional persons are shown in the category "Other persons of Spanish surname."

Puerto Rican birth or parentage.— The population of Puerto Rican birth or parentage includes persons born in Puerto Rico and persons born in the United States or an outlying area with one or both parents born in Puerto Rico. Statistics for this group are shown for areas in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Spanish mother tongue.—Mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in the person's home when he was a child.

In two tracted areas that cross State lines, Wilmington, Del.—N.J.— Md., and Texarkana, Tex.—Ark., the population of Spanish heritage in each State portion is identified, for tabulation purposes, in the manner specified above for that State, and the segments for the different States are combined to form a total for the area. The term used to describe this population in tables P-7, P-8, and H-5, however, is the term applicable in the State containing the major portion of the SMSA. Thus, for the Wilmington SMSA, the term applicable in Delaware, "Persons of Spanish language," is used; and in the Texarkana SMSA the term applicable in Texas, "Persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname," is used.

Household.—A household includes all the persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit (see definition of housing unit, below). The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of household heads.

The population per household for Negroes and persons of Spanish heritage, shown in tables P-5 and P-7, may not in all cases be a true representation of the household size for these groups. For example, some persons of a given group may be roomers or domestic employees living with household heads of a different ethnic classification.

Relationship to head of household.— Four categories of relationship to head of household are recognized in this report:

 Head of household.—One person in each household is designated as the "head," that is, the person who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. However, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, her husband was considered the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulations. Two types of household heads are distinguished — the head of a family and a primary individual. A family head is a household head living with one or more persons related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only.

- 2. Wife of head. A woman married to and living with a household head, including women in common-law marriages as well as women in formal marriages. In table P-1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, the number of wives is the same as the number of "husband-wife households" and the number of "husbandwife families." In tables P-5 and P-7, which are based on a sample and are limited to a specific ethnic group, the numbers may differ, because of minor differences in the weighting of the data and because a husband and wife do not always have the same ethnic classification.
- Other relative of head.—All persons related to the head of the household by blood, marriage, or adoption except "wife of head."
- 4. Not related to head.—All persons in the household not related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, lodgers, partners, resident employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Group quarters.—Persons in living arrangements other than households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Group quarters are located most frequently in institutions, rooming houses, military

barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, monasteries, convents, and ships. A house or apartment is considered group quarters if it is shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him, or, if there is no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons.

Inmate of institution.—Inmates of institutions are persons under care or custody at the time of enumeration in homes, schools, hospitals or wards for juveniles, the physically handicapped, or the mentally handicapped; homes or hospitals for mental, tuberculosis, or other chronic disease patients; homes for unwed mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes; homes for the aged and dependent; and correctional institutions.

Family.-According to 1970 census definitions, a family consists of a household head and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the head are regarded as members of his (her) family. A "husband-wife family" is a family in which the head and his wife are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The mean size of family is derived by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families.

Own children and related children.— This report shows statistics on families by presence of "own" children and "related" children of specified ages. A child under 18 years old is defined as an "own child" if he or she is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child. The number of children "living with both parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple. "Related children" in a family include all persons under 18 related to the head except "wife of head." The "mean number of related children" is derived by dividing the total number of related children of the specified age in families by the number of families having children of that age. In table P-1 the number of own children under 18 years of age is divided by "persons under 18 years" to obtain the "percent of total under 18 years."

Unrelated individuals.—An unrelated individual, as defined in this report, may be any of the following: a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only, a household member not related to the head, or a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Marital status.-The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" consist of those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated (living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation) are classified as a subcategory of married persons. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, and persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married. All persons reported as never married are shown as "single" in this report,

Children ever born.—In this report, statistics on the number of children ever born are presented for women 35 to 44 years old who have ever been married. Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children born to the woman who were still living in the home.

School enrollment.—School enrollment is shown for persons 3 to 34 years Persons were included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1970, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional degree. Schooling that was not obtained in a regular school and schooling from a tutor or through correspondence courses were counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system. Persons were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care, in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools, in on-the-job training, and through correspondence courses.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. If a person was attending a junior high school, the equivalent in terms of 8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school was recorded. In general,

a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency.

Years of school completed.—The data on years of school completed were derived from the answers to the two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended?" Persons whose highest grade of attendance was in a foreign school system, or in an ungraded school whose highest level of schooling was measured by "readers," or whose training was received through a tutor were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular United States school system. A person was reported as not having completed a given grade if he dropped out or failed to pass the last grade attended.

Residence in 1965.-Residence on April 1, 1965, is the usual place of residence five years before enumeration. The category "same house" includes all persons five years old and over who did not move during the five years as well as those who had moved but by 1970 had returned to their 1965 residence. The category "different house" includes persons who, on April 1, 1965, lived in the United States in a different house from the one they occupied on April 1, 1970, and for whom sufficient information concerning the 1965 residence was collected. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1965 residence in or outside a standard metropolitan statistical area: "in central city of this SMSA," "in other part of this SMSA," and "outside this SMSA." The category "abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country or outlying area of the United States in 1965.

Reference week.—The data on employment status and place of work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Employment status.-Employed persons comprise all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work" – those who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" - those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and: (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the past 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off are also included as unemployed.

The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week). Of these groups, students and inmates are shown separately in selected tables.

Place of work.--Place of work refers to the geographic location at which civilians and Armed Forces personnel not on leave carried out their occupational or job activities during the reference week. For the purposes of this report, these locations were defined with respect to the boundaries of the standard metropolitan statistical area as "inside SMSA" and "outside SMSA." Locations within the SMSA, were subdivided into the central business district of the central city, the balance of that county, or, if outside that county, the specific county of the SMSA.

The central business district (CBD) is usually the downtown retail trade area of the city. As defined by the Bureau of the Census, the CBD is an area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail business offices, theaters, hotels, and service businesses, and with a

high traffic flow. CBD's consist of one or more census tracts and have been defined only in cities with a population of 100,000 or more. In order to be counted as working in the CBD, the respondent had to give the exact address (street name and number) of his place of work. Since some respondents did not do this, the number of persons working in the CBD is usually understated by an unknown amount.

The exact address (number and street name) for the place of work was asked. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Salesmen, deliverymen, and others who work in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he worked the most hours last week. If his employer operated in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number or street name could not be given, the name of the building or the name of the company for which he worked was to be entered.

Means of transportation to work.— Means of transportation to work refers to the chief means of travel or type of conveyance used in traveling to and from work on the last day the respondent worked at the address given as his or her place of work. The "chief means" referred to the means of transportation covering the greatest distance if more than one means was used in daily travel. "Worked at home" was marked by a person who worked on a farm where he lived or in an office or shop in his home.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.-The data on these three subjects in this report are for employed persons 16 years old and over and refer to the job held during the reference week. For persons employed at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The occupation and industry statistics presented here are based on the detailed systems developed for the 1970 census: see 1970 Census of Population, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1971.

Income in 1969.—Information on money income received in the calendar year 1969 was requested from persons 14 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income, nonfarm net self-employment income, farm net self-employment income, Social Security or railroad retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income regularly received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1969. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments,

and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or share-cropper.

"Social Security or railroad retirement income" includes cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the National old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. Cash receipts from retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included, "Public assistance income" includes cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old-age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item. "Income from all other sources" includes money income received from sources such as interest; dividends; net income (or loss) from property rentals; net receipts from roomers or boarders; veteran's payments; public or private pensions, periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; net royalties; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1969, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1970). For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For families and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals, including those with no income.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total in-

come of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. For the six types of income the means are based on families having those types of income.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small areas and small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Poverty status in 1969.-Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" adjusted to take into account such factors as family size, sex and age of the family head, the number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence. The poverty cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These income cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,743 in 1969. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 28, "Revisions in Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968."

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total 1969 income of the family or primary individual was below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or the primary individual are not included when determining poverty status of a household.

The households for which poverty status is shown cannot be compared with the total number of households shown elsewhere. The former exclude those in certain types of housing units: owner-occupied units are restricted to one-family units on places of less than 10 acres and without a business on the property; and renter-occupied units exclude one-family units on places of 10 acres or more.

The "ratio of family income to poverty level" is obtained by dividing the income of a family by its corresponding poverty threshold. The "income deficit" is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars, and for such cases the income deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty level. The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families or unrelated individuals (as appropriate) in that group.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing units and group quarters.— Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer, etc.). Living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in tents, caves, old railroad cars, etc.

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and which quarters have either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall or (2) complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone. two or more families living together, or any other group of related or nonrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next paragraph on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria for separateness, direct access, and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible (or to the previous occupants if this information cannot Both occupied and be obtained). vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that mobile homes, trailers, tents, etc., are included only if they are occupied.

Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates or for

other groups containing five or more persons not related to the person in charge. Group quarters are located most frequently in institutions, boarding houses, military barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, monasteries, convents, and ships. A house or apartment is considered group quarters if it is shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him, or if there is no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons. Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

Year-round housing units.—Data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units which are intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupied housing units.—A housing unit is classified as occupied if a person or group of persons is living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. However, if the persons staying in the unit have their usual place of residence elsewhere the unit is classified as vacant.

Vacant housing units.—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. In addition, a vacant unit may be one which is occupied entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere.

New units not yet occupied are enumerated as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if unfit for human habitation because the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned.

Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" (i.e., intended for seasonal occupancy or held for migratory labor) or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered year-round. unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered yearround

Year-round vacant units are subdivided as follows: "for sale only"; "for rent" which also includes vacant units offered either for rent or for sale; and "other" which includes units sold or rented but not yet occupied by the new owner or renter, units held for the occasional use of the owner, and units being held off the market for other reasons.

Tenure.—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. A cooperative or condominium unit is "owner oc-

cupied" only if the owner or coowner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Persons.—Persons occupying the housing unit include not only occupants related to the head of the household but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children and resident employees who share the living quarters of the household head. The data on "persons" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons.

Units with one or more roomers, boarders, or lodgers are shown as a separate category. Not included as "roomers, boarders, or lodgers" are foster children or wards, servants who live in, companions, and partners.

Year moved into unit.—Data on year moved into unit are based on the information reported for the head of the household. The question refers to the year of latest move. Thus, if the head moved back into a unit he had previously occupied or if he moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year he moved into his present unit was to be reported.

Complete kitchen facilities.—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the following for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit: (1) An installed sink with piped water; (2) a range or cookstove; and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure, although they need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as hav-

ing a range or cookstove. "Lacking complete kitchen facilities" means that the unit does not have all three specified kitchen facilities, or that they are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Access.—"Access only through other living quarters" means that the occupants of a housing unit must go through someone else's living quarters to enter their own; that is, they do not have a direct entrance from the outside or through a common or public hall.

Rooms.—Rooms to be counted include whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, unfinished attics, basements, or other space used for storage.

Persons per room.—This is computed by dividing the number of persons in the unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown, therefore, refer to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Year structure built.—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.

Units in structure.—In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified size, not in

terms of the number of residential structures.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof.

Basement.—Statistics on basements are presented in terms of the number of housing units located in structures built with a basement, and are separately tabulated for one-family houses with basements. A structure has a basement if there is enclosed space in which persons can walk upright under all or part of the building.

Plumbing facilities.-The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, as well as a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking some or all plumbing" means that the unit does not have all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, as well as flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure), or that the toilet or bathing facilities are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Selected equipment.—Statistics are presented for the number of housing units with the following selected equipment.

With more than one bathroom.— A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A partial or half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub (or shower), but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. A housing

unit "with more than one bathroom" has, in addition to one complete bathroom, one or more partial or complete bathrooms.

With public water supply.—A public system refers to a common source supplying running water to six or more housing units. The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, or private water company, or it may be obtained from a well which supplied six or more housing units.

With public sewer.—A "public sewer" is connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system. It may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks are also classified as public sewers.

With air conditioning.—Air conditioning is the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. A central system is a central installation which air-conditions the entire housing unit. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Heating equipment.—The list of heating equipment refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used. "Steam or hot water" refers to a central heating system in which heat from steam or hot water is delivered through radiators or other outlets. "Warm air furnace" refers to a central system which provides warm air through ducts leading

to various rooms; central heat pumps are included in this category. "Built-in electric units" are permanently installed in the floors, walls or ceilings. A "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed. "Other means" includes room heaters with or without flue, fireplaces, stoves, and portable heaters of all types.

A housing unit "With central or built-in heating system" contains a steam or hot water system, a warm-air furnace, built-in electric units, or a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace.

Automobiles available.—Statistics on automobiles available represent the number of passenger automobiles, including station wagons, which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and which are ordinarily kept at home. Taxicabs, pickups, or larger trucks were not to be counted.

Value.—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for The term "specified owneroccupied units" means that the value data are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than ten acres, without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Owner-occupied cooperatives, condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers value are excluded from the tabulations.

Mean value.—Mean value is the sum of the individual values reported, divided by the number of owner-occupied units for which value is shown. For purposes of computation, the mid-

APPENDIX B-Continued

points of the intervals were used, except that a mean value of \$3,500 was assigned to housing units in the interval "less than \$5,000" and a mean of \$60,000 was assigned to units in the interval "\$50,000 or more."

Contract rent.—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, even if the furnishings, utilities, or services are included. The term "specified renter-occupied units" means that the contract rent data exclude one-family houses on ten acres or more. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are

shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Gross rent.—Monthly gross rent is the summation of contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.), if these items are paid for by the renter, in addition to rent. Thus, gross rent is intended to eliminate individual differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Mean gross rent.—Mean gross rent is the sum of the individual rental amounts divided by the number of renter-occupied units, excluding one-family houses on ten acres or more.

Gross rent as percentage of income.—
The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent multiplied by 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income in 1969 of the family or primary individual. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. Units for which no cash is paid and units occupied by families or primary individuals who reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "not computed."

Appendix C.—ACCURACY OF THE DATA

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SOURCES OF ERROR

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Errors during the data collection phase can include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerator's work, the clerical handling of the questionnaires, and the various stages of the electronic processing of the material. Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at an acceptably low level. Quality control and check measures are utilized throughout the census operation.

In the manual editing and coding operation, a sample of the work of each coder was verified, and a coder who showed consistently high error rates was retrained. A coder who still did not produce work of acceptable quality after retraining was removed from the coding operation. In addition, provision was made for correction of any work units for which the error rate exceeded a maximum level. Information on error rates will be given in later publications.

As was done for the 1950 and 1960 censuses, evaluative material on many aspects of the 1970 census will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major concern in the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of both population and housing units.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the Nation's population and housing as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for completeness by a census clerk or enumerator, and a followup was made for missing information. The major review occurred in the central processing office, where the editing and coding operation provided an opportunity to correct obvious errors in the respondents' entries for those items which required manual processing. In coding relationship to household head, for example, the clerk made use of written entries, which the computer is not able to read, in determining the correct entry where the machine readable item was blank or contained conflicting information. For a few of the items, the respondents' entries were reviewed for reasonableness or consistency on the basis of other information on the questionnaire. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in mechanical editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the

questionnaire contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status), or for at least two relevant sample characteristics, the inference was made that the marks represented a person. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish between a name and any other entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person or housing unit were missing, they were, in most cases, supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often where an entry for a given item was lacking or where the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

For housing data, the assignment was based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, the computer automatically edited tenure to "rented for cash rent." The technique may also be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for unknown The computer stored reported ages of persons by sex, race, household relationship, and marital status. Each stored age was retained in the computer only until a person having the same set of characteristics, and with age reported was processed through the computer in the edit operation; this stored age was assigned to the next person whose age was unknown and who otherwise had the same set of specified characteristics.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for any person, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

The extent of allocation for States, counties, and other areas will be shown in the allocation tables in chapters B and C of the 1970 Census of Population Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, and chapters A and B of Census of Housing Volume I, Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For persons living in housing units at the time of the 1970 census, the housing unit, including all its occupants, was the sampling unit; for persons in group quarters identified in advance of the census, it was the person. In nonmail areas, the enumerator canvassed his assigned area and listed all housing units in an

address register sequentially in the order in which he first visited the units whether or not he completed the interview. Every fifth line of the address register was designated as a sample line, and the housing units listed on these lines were included in the sample. Each enumerator was given a random line on which he was to start listing and the order of canvassing was indicated in advance, although the instructions allowed some latitude in the order of

visiting addresses. In mail areas, the list of housing units was prepared prior to Census Day either by employing commercial mailing lists corrected through the cooperation of the post office or by listing the units in a process similar to that used in nonmail areas. As in other areas, every fifth housing unit of these lists was designated to be in the sample. In group quarters, all persons were listed and every fifth person was selected for the sample.

TABLE C. Sample Rate for Subjects Included in This Report

[Subjects marked with an asterisk (*) were tabulated on a 100% basis for tables P-1, H-1, and H-3. All subjects shown in the tables for persons of Spanish heritage (P-7, P-8, and H-5) were tabulated on a 15% basis. The subjects covered in the remaining tables (P-2 to P-6, H-2, and H-4) were tabulated according to the sample rates shown below]

Population subjects	Sample rate (percent)	Housing subjects	Sample rate (percent)
*Sex	20	*All year-round housing unit	ts 20
*Race		*Occupied housing units: tab	le H-2. 15
*Age		tab	le H-4. 20
*Household relationship		*Cooperative or condominiu	ım .' —
*Family composition		*Vacancy status	
*Marital status		*Tenure of housing unit	
Children ever born	20	Year moved into unit	
Country of origin	15	*Number of rooms	
Nativity and parentage	15	*Size of household (persons	
School enrollment	15	*Persons per room	
Years of school completed	20	*Plumbing facilities	–
Residence in 1965	15	Bathrooms	
Employment status	20	Source of water	15
Place of work	15	Sewage disposal	15
Means of transportation to	work . 15	*Complete kitchen facilities	
Occupation	20	*Access	—
Industry	20	Units in structure	20
Class of worker	20	Year structure built	20
Income	20	Basement	20
Poverty status	<i></i> 20	Heating equipment	
		Air conditioning	15
		Automobiles available	
		*Value	
		*Contract rent	
		Gross rent	20

This 20-percent sample was subdivided into a 15-percent and a 5percent sample by designating every fourth 20-percent sample unit as a member of the 5-percent sample. The remaining sample units became the 15-percent sample. Two types of sample questionnaires were used, one for the 5-percent and one for the 15-percent sample units. Some questions were included on both the 5percent and 15-percent sample forms and therefore appear for a sample of 20 percent of the units in the census. Other items appeared on either the 15-percent or the 5-percent questionnaires. The sample rates for the various items appearing in this report are shown in table C.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 20-percent sample of persons or housing units in each locality, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; generally for large areas the deviation from 20 percent was found to be quite small, Biases may have arisen when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. Quality control procedures were used throughout the census process, however, and where there was clear evidence that the sampling procedures were not properly followed, the work was returned to the field for resampling. No attempt at sampling was made for the relatively small numbers of persons and housing units (in most States, less than one percent) added to the enumeration from the post-census post office check, the various supplemental forms, and the special check of vacant units. The ratio estimation procedure described below adjusts the sample data to reflect these classes of population and housing units.

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on 1970 census sample data are estimates made through the use of ratio estimation procedures, applied separately for the 15- and 20percent samples. The first step in carrying through the ratio estimates was to establish the areas within which separate ratios were to be prepared. These are referred to as "weighting areas." A single set of weighting areas, containing a minimum population size of 2,500, was defined for use with the 15- and 20-percent samples. Weighting areas were established by mechanical operation on the computer and were defined to conform. as nearly as possible, to areas for which tabulations are produced. In general, sample estimates for a tract may be expected to agree with complete counts whenever the tract was a weighting area. However, tracts were not weighting areas whenever the population was less than 2,500 persons, where the tract was a part of more than one county subdivision or place, or where the Census procedure was not the same in all parts of the tract. In these situations, part of a tract may have been combined with other partial or complete tracts to make up a weighting area and sample estimates for an individual tract in the combination may not agree with complete counts for the tract.

Separate ratio estimation processes were used for persons and for housing units. The ratio estimation process for persons operated in three stages. The first stage employed 19 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition). The second stage used two groups, head of household and not head of household, and the third stage used 24 age-sex-race groups.

Group	STAGE I
	Male Head With Own Children Under 18
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
•	•
6	6-or-more-person house- hold
	Male Head Without Own
	Children Under 18
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more-
	person households
	Female Head
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-
10 10	person households
19	Group Quarters Persons
	STAGE II
20	Head of Household
21	Not Head of Household (in- cluding persons in group quarters)
	STAGE III
	Male Negro
22	Age under 5 years
23	5-13
24	14-24
25	25-44
26	45-64
27	65 and older
	Male, Not Negro
28-33	Same age groups as for
	Male Negro
	-
24.20	Female Negro
34-39	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	_
	Female, Not Negro
40-45	Same age groups as for

Male Negro

The ratio estimation process for housing operated in two stages for occupied housing units, and in one stage for vacant units. The first stage for occupied units employed 18 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition); the second stage for occupied units used four groups: owner and renter occupied units, by race. The single stage for vacant units employed three groups: year-round vacant for sale, year-round vacant for rent, and other vacant.

Occupied housing units:

Group	STAGE I
	Male Head With Own Children
	Under 18
,1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
•	•
•	
6	6-or-more-person house-
	hold
	Male Head Without Own
	Male Head Without Own Children Under 18
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more
12	person households
	person modsenoids
	Female Head
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-
	person households
	STAGE II
	Owner Occupied
19	Negro
20	Not Negro
•	Renter Occupied
21	Negro
22	Not Negro

Vacant housing units:

Group	STAGE 1
23	Year-round vacant for sale
24	Year-round vacant for rent
25	Other vacant

At each stage, for each of the groups, the ratio of the complete count to the weighted sample count in the group was computed and applied to the weight of each sample person or housing unit in the group. For population, this operation was performed for each of the 19 groups in the first stage, then for the two groups in the second stage and finally for the 24 groups in the third stage. For occupied housing units this was performed first for the 18 groups in the first stage and then for the 4 groups in the second stage.

As a rule, the weighted sample counts within each of the groups in the final stage should agree with the complete counts for the weighting Close, although not exact, consistency can be expected for the groups in the preceding stages. There are some exceptions to this general rule, however. As indicated above. there may be differences between the complete counts and sample estimates when the tabulation area is not made up of whole weighting areas. As a result, sample estimates at the tract level may not agree with complete counts when the tract did not form a weighting area. Generally, for 15and 20-percent items, there may be such a difference whenever the population in the tract is less than 2,500 Furthermore, in order to increase the reliability, a separate ratio was not computed in a ratio estimation group whenever certain criteria pertaining to the complete counts and the magnitude of the weight were

not met. For example, for the 15and 20-percent population sample the
complete count of persons in a group
had to exceed 85 persons and the ratio
of the complete count to the unweighted sample count could not exceed 20. Where these criteria were
not met, groups were combined in
a specific order until the conditions
were met. Where this occurred, consistency between the weighted sample
and the complete counts would apply
as indicated above for the combined
group but not necessarily for each of
the groups in the combination.

Each sample person or housing unit was assigned an integral weight to avoid the complications involved in rounding in the final tables. If, for example, the final weight for a group was 5.2, one-fifth of the persons or housing units in the group (selected at random) were assigned a weight of 6 and the remaining four-fifths a weight of 5.

The estimates realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted had the persons and housing units been stratified into the groups before sampling. The net effect is a reduction in both the sampling error and possible bias of most statistics below what would be obtained by weighting the results of the sample by a uniform factor (e.g., by weighting the 20-percent sample results by a uniform factor of 5). The reduction in sampling error will be trivial for some items and substantial for others. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that estimates for this sample are, in general, consistent with the complete count for the groups used in the estimation A more complete disprocedure. cussion of the technical aspects of these ratio estimates will be presented in a separate report,

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The estimates from sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability. The standard errors of these estimates can be approximated by using the data in tables D through F. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference (due to sampling variability) between the sample estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 21/2 times the standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks. The sampling errors may be obtained by using the factors shown in table F in conjunction with table D for absolute numbers and in conjunction with table E for percentages. In addition to sampling errors, these tables reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not of bias arising in the collection, processing and estimation steps. nor of the correlated errors enumerators introduce; estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being evaluated and will be published at a later date,

Table D shows approximate standard errors of estimated numbers for most statistics based on the 20-percent sample. In determining the figures for this table, some aspects of the sample design, the estimation process, and the population of the area over which the data have been compiled are ignored. Table E shows standard errors of most percentages based on

the 20-percent sample. Linear interpolation in tables D and E will provide approximate results that are satisfactory for most purposes. Table F provides a factor by which the standard errors shown in tables D or E should be multiplied to adjust for the combined effect of the sample size (i.e., whether a 20-percent or 15-percent sample) the sample design and the estimation procedure.

To estimate the standard error for a given characteristic based on the 15-percent sample, or for a more precise estimate for the 20-percent sample, locate in table F the factor applying to the characteristic and sample size used to tabulate the data and multiply this factor by the standard error found in table D or E. If the estimate is not identified in table F, use the factor shown for "all other." Where data are shown as cross-classifications of two characteristics, locate and use the larger factor. Similarly, if an item collected on a 20-percent basis has been tabulated for the 15-percent sample, use the factor appropriate for the 15-percent sample.

The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the three following situations:

For a difference between the sample figure and one based on a complete count (e.g., arising from comparisons between 1970 sample statistics and complete-count statistics for 1960 or 1950), the standard error is identical with the standard error of the 1970 estimate alone.

- 2, For a difference between two sample figures (that is, one from 1970 and the other from 1960, or both from the same census year), the standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error. The approximate standard error for the 1970 sample figure is derived directly from tables D through F. The standard error of a 25-percent 1960 sample figure may be obtained from the relevant 1960 census report or an approximate value may be obtained by multiplying the appropriate value in table D or E by 0.9.
- For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the tables can be used directly, with the difference considered as the sample estimate.

The sampling variability of the medians presented in certain tables (median years of school completed, median rent, etc.) depends on the size of the base and on the distribution on which the median is based. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine an interval about the estimated median such that there is a stated degree of confidence the true median lies

within the interval. As the first step in estimating the upper and lower limits of the interval (that is, the confidence limits) about the median. compute one-half the number on which the median is based (designated N/2). From table D, following the method outlined in other parts of this section, compute the standard error of an estimated number equal to N/2. Subtract this standard error from N/2. Cumulate the frequencies (in the table on which the median is based) until the total first exceeds the difference between N/2 and its standard error and by linear interpolation obtain a value corresponding to this number. In a corresponding manner, add the standard error to N/2, cumulate the frequencies in the table, and obtain a value in the table on which the median is based corresponding to the sum of N/2 and its standard error. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the median would lie between these two values. The range for 19 chances out of 20 and for 99 in 100 can be computed in a similar manner by multiplying the standard error by the appropriate factors before subtracting from and adding to one-half the number reporting the characteristic. Interpolation to obtain the values corresponding to these numbers gives the confidence limits for the median.

The sampling variability of a mean, such as the number of children ever born per 1,000 women or mean income, presented in certain tables, depends on the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design, (for example, the use of house-

holds as the sampling unit), and the use of ratio estimates.

An approximation to the variability of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the standard deviation of the distribution on which the mean is based; divide this figure by the square root of one-fifth of the total units in the distribution; multiply this quotient by the factor from table F appropriate to the statistic and the actual sample rate on which the mean is based. If the distribution is not published in the detailed tables, calculate the standard deviation from a comparable distribution for a larger area or for a similar population group; divide by the square root of one-fifth of the units on which the mean of interest is based; multiply the quotient by the factor from table F.

TABLE D. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number Based on 20-Percent Sample (Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated number (persons or housing units)	Standard error	Estimated number (persons or housing units)	Standard error
50	20 30	1,000	85

TABLE E. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Percentage Based on 20-Percent Sample (Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated percentage —	Base of percentage (persons or housing units)					
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	15,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
10 or 90	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5
25 or 75	3.9	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7
50	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8

APPENDIX C-Continued

TABLE F. Factor to be Applied to Standard Errors

[Subjects marked with an asterisk were tabulated on a 100% basis for tables P-1, H-1, and H-3. Standard errors are not applicable to these tables]

Population subjects ¹	Sample rate (percent)	Factor	Housing subjects ¹	Sample rate (percent)	Factor
*Race	20	1.6	*Tenure	20	0.2
*Age	20	8.0	*Rooms	20	1.0
*Household relationship	20	0.5	*Persons per room	20	0.4
*Family composition	20	0.6	*Value	20	1.0
Country of origin (including			Units in structure	20	0.8
Spanish heritage subjects)	15	1.6	Year structure built	20	0.9
Nativity and parentage	15	1.7	Heating equipment	20	0.8
School enrollment	15	[1.0	Basement	20	0.9
Years of school completed	20	1,0	Source of water	15	1.0
Residence in 1965	15	2.0	Sewage disposal	15	1.0
Employment status	20	8.0	Air conditioning	15	1.1
Place of work	15	1.3	Year moved into unit	15] 1.1
Means of transportation		1	Gross rent	20	0.9
to work	15	1.3	All other -20 percent	20	1.0
Occupation	20	1.1	—15 percent	15	1.2
Industry	20	1.1]	
Class of worker	20	1.1		ļ	
Income —persons	20	1.0]]	}
—families	20	1.0	1		
Poverty status—persons	20	1.9	1		
-families	20	1.0))	
All other 20 percent	20	1.0	})	1
-15 percent	15	1.2			

¹Tabulations of data for persons of Spanish heritage are based on the 15-percent sample. For subjects shown in this table as based on the 20-percent sample, the factor for persons of Spanish heritage is obtained by multiplying the appropriate factor in this table by 1.2. For subjects shown as based on the 15-percent sample, the factor in this table can be used directly.

Appendix D.—PUBLICATION AND COMPUTER SUMMARY TAPE PROGRAM

The results of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing are being issued in the form of printed reports, microfiche copies of the printed reports, computer summary tapes, computer printouts, and microfilm. Listed below are short descriptions of the final report series and computer tapes, as currently planned. More detailed information on this program can be obtained by writing to the Publications Distribution Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Population Census Reports

Volume I

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

This volume will consist of 58 "parts"—number 1 for the United States, numbers 2 through 52 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order, and numbers 53 through 58 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively. Each part, which will be a separate clothbound book, will contain four chapter designated as A, B, C, and D. Each chapter (for each of the 58 areas) will first be issued as an individual paperbound report in four series designated as PC(1)-A, B, C, and D, respectively. The 58 PC(1)-A reports will be specially assembled and issued in a clothbound book, designated as Part A.

Series PC(1)-A. NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Final official population counts are presented for States, countles by urban and rural residence, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas, county subdivisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

■ Series PC(1)-B. GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household are presented for States, counties by urban and rural residence, SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Series PC(1)-C. GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics are presented on nativity and parentage, State or country of birth, Spanish origin, mother tongue, residence 5 years ago, year moved into present house, school enrollment (public or private), years of school completed, vocational training, number of children ever born, family composition, disability, veteran status, employment status, place of work, means of transportation to work, occupation group, industry group, class of worker, and income (by type) in 1969 of families and individuals. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Series PC(1)-D. DETAILED CHARACTERISTICS

These reports will cover most of the subjects shown in Series PC(1)-C, above, presenting the data in considerable detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics. Each subject will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, and large cities.

Volume II. SUBJECT REPORTS

Each report in this volume, also designated as Series PC(2), will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-relationships will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's will also be shown. Among the characteristics to be covered are national origin and race, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, unemployment, occupation, industry, and income.

Housing Census Reports

Volume I. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR STATES, CITIES, AND COUNTIES

This volume will consist of 58 "parts"—number 1 for the United States, numbers 2 through 52 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order, and numbers 53 through 58 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively. Each part, which will be a separate clothbound book, will contain two chapters designated as A and B. Each chapter (for each of the 58 areas) will first be issued as an individual paperbound report in two series designated as HC(1)-A and B, respectively.

Series HC(1)-A. GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics on tenure, kitchen facilities, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, persons per room, units in structure, mobile home, telephone, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are presented for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban and rural residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and counties.

Series HC(1)-B. DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics are presented on a more detailed basis for the subjects included in the Series HC(1)-A reports, as well as on such additional subjects as year moved into unit, year structure built, basement, heating equipment, fuels, air conditioning, water and sewage, appliances, gross rent, and ownership of second home. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and counties (by rural and rural-farm residence).

Volume II. METROPOLITAN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

These reports, also designated as Series HC(2), will cover most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. There will be one report for each SMSA, presenting data for the SMSA and its central cities and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, as well as a national summary report.

Volume III. BLOCK STATISTICS

One report, under the designation Series HC(3), is issued for each urbanized area showing data for individual blocks on selected housing and population subjects. The series also includes reports for the communities outside urbanized areas which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1970 census.

Volume IV. COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE

This volume will contain data on the disposition of the 1960 inventory and the source of the 1970 inventory, such as new construction, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses. Cross-tabulations of 1970 and 1960 characteristics for units that have not changed and characteristics of the present and previous residence of recent movers will also be provided. Statistics will be shown for 15 selected SMSA's and for the United States and regions.

Volume V. RESIDENTIAL FINANCE

This volume will present data regarding the financing of privately owned nonfarm residential properties. Statistics will be shown on amount of outstanding mortgage debt, manner of acquisition of property, homeowner expenses, and other owner, property, and mortgage characteristics for the United States and regions.

Volume VI. ESTIMATES OF "SUBSTANDARD" HOUSING

This volume will present counts of "substandard" housing units for counties and cities, based on the number of units lacking plumbing facilities combined with estimates of units with all plumbing facilities but in "dilapidated" condition.

Volume VII. SUBJECT REPORTS

Each report in this volume will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-classifications will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's may also be shown. Among the subjects to be covered are housing charactristics by household composition, housing of minority groups and senior citizens, and households in mobile homes.

Joint Population-Housing Reports

Series PHC(1). CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

This series contains one report for each SMSA, showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1970 census.

Series PHC(2).

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960 to 1970

This series consists of one report for each State and the District of Columbia, as well as a national summary report, presenting statistics for the State and for SMSA's and their central cities and constituent counties. Comparative 1960 and 1970 data are shown on population counts by age and race and on such housing subjects as tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent.

Series PHC(3). EMPLOYMENT PROFILES OF SELECTED LOW-INCOME AREAS

This series will consist of approximately 70 reports, each presenting statistics on the social and economic characteristics of the residents of a particular low-income area. The data relate to low-income neighborhoods in 54 cities and seven rural poverty areas. Each report will provide statistics on employment and unemployment, education, vocational training, availability for work, job history, and income, as well as on value or rent and number of rooms in the housing unit.

Additional Reports

Series PHC(E). EVALUATION REPORTS

This open series will present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1970 census program, and relating to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

Series PHC(R). PROCEDURAL REPORTS

This open series presents information on various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 census, and will include a comprehensive procedural history of the 1970 census. The first report issued focuses on the forms and procedures used in the data collection phase of the census.

Computer Summary Tapes

The major portion of the results of the 1970 census will be produced in a set of six tabulation counts. To help meet the needs of census users, these counts are being designed to provide data with much greater subject and geographic detail than it is feasible or desirable to publish in printed reports. The data so tabulated will generally be available—subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality—on magnetic computer tape, printouts, and microfilm, at the cost of preparing the copy.

First Count—source of the PC(1)-A reports; contains about 400 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for each of the approximately 250,000 enumeration districts in the United States.

Second Count—source of the PC(1)-B, HC(1)-A, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 3,500 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States.

Third Count—source of the HC(3) reports; contains about 250 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for approximately 1,500,000 blocks in the United States.

Fourth Count—source of the PC(1)-C, HC (1)-B, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 13,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States; also contains about 30,000 cells of data for each county.

Fifth Count—will contain approximately 800 cells of population and housing data for 5-digit ZIP code areas in SMSA's and 3-digit ZIP code areas outside SMSA's; the ZIP code data will be available only on tape.

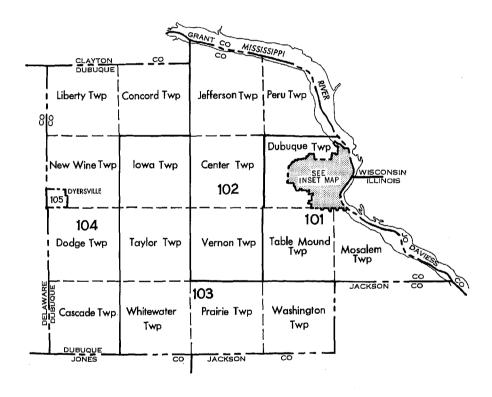
Sixth Count—source of the PC(1)-D and HC(2) reports; will contain about 260,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for States, SMSA's, and large cities.

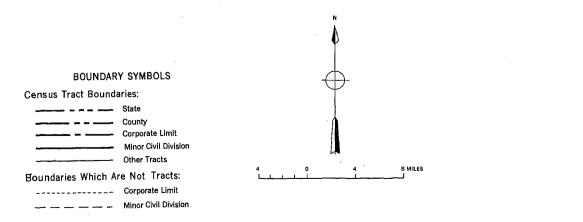
The tapes will generally be organized on a State basis. To use the First Count and Third Count tapes, it will be necessary to purchase the appropriate enumeration district and block maps.

ation district and block maps.

The term "cells" used herein to indicate the scope of subject content of the several counts refers to each figure or statistic in the tabulation for a specific geographic area. For example, in the Third Count, there are six cells for a crossclassification of race by sex: three categories of race (white, Negro, other race) by two categories of sex (male, female). In addition to the above-mentioned summary tapes, the Census Bureau will make available for purchase certain sample tape files containing population and housing characteristics as shown on individual census records. These files will contain no names or addresses, and the geograbic identification will be sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. There will be six files, each containing a 1-percent national sample of persons and housing units. Three of the files will be drawn from the population covered by the census 15-percent sample and three from the population in the census 5-percent sample. Each of these three files will provide a different type of geographic information: One will identify individual large SMSA's and, for the rest of the country, groups of counties; the second will identify individual States and, where they are sufficiently large, will provide urban-rural and metropolitan-nonmetro-politan detail; and the third will identify State groups and size of place, with each individual record showing selected characteristics of the person's neighborhood.

CENSUS TRACTS IN THE DUBUQUE, IOWA SMSA

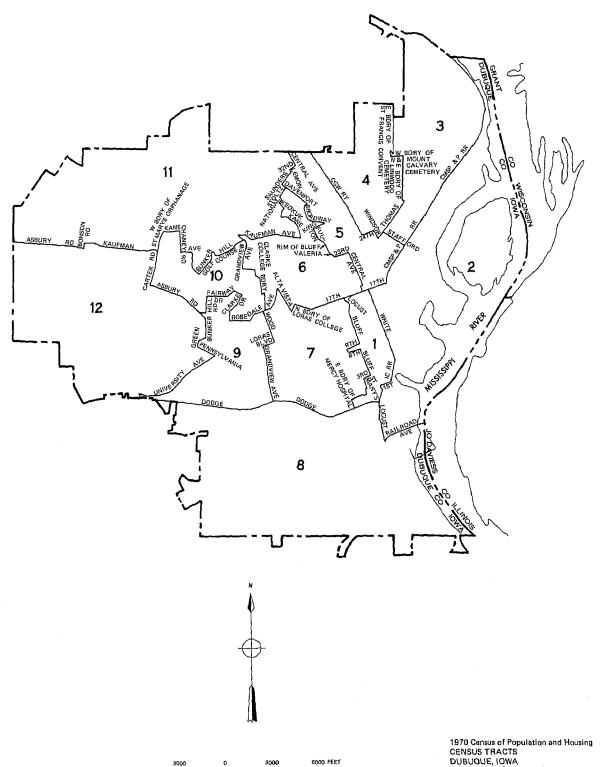




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CENSUS TRACTS IN THE DUBUQUE, IOWA SMSA INSET MAP - DUBUQUE



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